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1859 & 1860.

D. MILLER, JR.'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, &c., &c.,



CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

THE CUMBERLAND NURSERIES

MIDDLESEX STATION, ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD, NEAR CARLISLE, PENNA.

All Communications to D. MILLER, JR., Proprietor, will receive prompt attention.

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AN
INTRODUCTION

TO THE

CULTURE OF AND PREPARATION OF SOIL

FOR

FRUIT TREES,

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS,

VINES, & C.

PRECEDING THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

BY DAVID MILLER, JR.,

PROPRIETOR OF THE CUMBERLAND NURSERIES,

NEAR CARLISLE, PA.

MIDDLESEX STATION, ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD,
IS CLOSE TO THE NURSERIES.

1859.

Distance Trees should be Planted.

STANDARD APPLE—30 to 40 feet, according to soil.

STANDARD PEAR AND CHERRY—25 to 30 feet.

PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, &c.—16 to 18 feet.

QUINCE—10 to 12 feet.

DWARF APPLE AND DWARF PEAR—8 to 10 feet.

DWARF CHERRY—8 to 10 feet.



No. of Trees required per Acre, at the following distances :

At 8 feet	680	per Acre.	At 20 feet	108	per Acre.
10 "	420	"	25 "	69	"
12 "	335	"	30 "	48	"
16 "	170	"	35 "	35	"
17 "	150	"	40 "	27	"
18 "	134	"			

INTRODUCTION.

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

It is not my wish to fall into a long strain of boasting on the superiority of my trees, correctness, &c., over and above all other establishments, as I presume there are others who should know equally well how to propagate and cultivate trees, as well as feel equally inclined to render justice. Yet I feel at liberty to state my position, advantages, &c., in the great mass of varieties collected and tested, which is still going on in my grounds annually. In doing this, I need only state that this Catalogue is issued under sixteen years of experience, with careful observation, and constant correspondence with Fruit-growers throughout the Union; by which I have gathered many new and valuable additions *in the fruit line*, as well as learned much regarding the adaptedness of the numerous varieties in the varied localities. This I have looked upon with due importance, especially since it has been so fully proven that many varieties vary so much in different climates, soils and situations. Such being the case, and having thus gathered much useful information on the subject, I flatter myself with the idea that I am better prepared to meet the real wants of my friends than ever before. Yet I feel confident that we have some room to learn, and beg my patrons to continue handing in their experience from all quarters, as the only means of learning the additional wants of the people. It should be well considered that climate has much to do in the character, and changing of character, in fruits; especially our standard—the Apple.

It should also be considered, that altitude has great influence on climate. So that where soil is of a corresponding nature, and altitude overrules latitude, the same variety might do very well in quite different latitudes. I am aware I have run off of my introductory subject; but these are facts of so much importance, that they should not be overlooked, and on which, as said before, I have been gathering additional information from my numerous correspondents through the States, much to the help in rendering justice to patrons. These facts are especially applicable to my Southern trade, where some of the Northern varieties have proven of little value, while others are so changed in their season of ripening (Winter Apples particularly), as not to fill the object in view. And from these facts I have found it necessary to make large additions of strictly Southern varieties,—which will be noticed in their proper place,—and such Northern sorts as have proven valuable in the more Southern climates.

The greatly increased and increasing spirit for planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended me, warrants me in greatly extending my propagation, so that I am prepared to offer, for autumn of 1859 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before; covering from thirty to forty acres, and containing several hundred thousand trees in various stages of growth; all of which are grown on soil, and under the treatment, best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth. Not hurried by strong manuring and exciting fertilizers, which bring on an unnatural and plethoric growth, thereby losing threefold in longevity compared with the trifling advance in the start. I must here say, that I feel confident there is too much done to hurry trees into rapid and over-growth, unless it is done by careful and constant cultivation; the only true mode of getting a good growth with good results.

'Tis true I cannot boast of my hundreds of acres; neither would I wish to, as such extent must necessarily draw in too much supervision of disinterested assistance, and consequently lessen that guarantee of correctness I wish to hold. I do not, however, claim infallibility, as errors may take place in all establishments; yet I feel satisfied, that by the constant, direct and careful personal attention given, as few errors shall take place as in any other establishment of equal extent.

Neither do I profess to sell at as low prices as those who, from economy or other feelings, save the expense and trouble incurred in the collecting of such varieties and facts as

may be of value to my patrons; and no rejected stock put out from these grounds at a low figure, to avoid the losses in such stock. But I do profess (if I dare use the self-commendation) to send out none but healthy and sound stock, which I trust is duly appreciated, and hope my friends may prove the *laborer worthy of his hire*, by continuing their assistance, that it may remain a nursery to suit the wants of the public; and by their encouraging help, enable me to continue the collection of all things valuable, and the investigation of additional facts, which shall be my untiring aim.

A word as to position, advantages, &c. The Nursery being situated on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on which transportation is daily, and within an hour freight, of the great central point—Harrisburg—the terminus of eight or ten different railroads, we are enabled to ship quickly to all parts of the country; which, together with experience in the packing of trees for California and the Great Western Territories, enables us to send safely to any part of our wide land. Yours, &c., D. MILLER, JR.

As I have noticed my advantages in the accumulation of facts and varieties for my Southern trade, it is but just to render thanks to whom thanks are due, and name a few of my kind assistants in the good cause. In doing so, let me here render thanks to the following, as well as to all others who have lent a helping hand:

G. W. JOHNSON, Milton, North Carolina;
 W. LYONS, Columbia, South Carolina;
 L. C. LISHY, Nashville, Tennessee;
 W. N. WHITE, Athens, Georgia;
 J. VAN BUREN, Clarkeville, Georgia;
 SINTON & SON, Richmond, Virginia;
 J. D. RICHARDSON, Buckeystown, Maryland;
 P. DONAHOE, near Cumberland, Maryland;
 With numerous others.

I would also refer to a few persons who may be consulted in reference to such self-commendations as I may have indulged in through the Introduction:

Dr. W. S. THOMPSON,	}	Warren, Baltimore County, Md.;
Mr. WEBSTER,		
JOHN L. LONGNECKER,	}	Tousentown, Maryland;
L. T. WILLIAMSON,		
Mr. DENNISON,	}	Pikesville, Baltimore Co., Md.;
BURLINGTON CARLISLE,		
JESSE SLINGLUFF,	}	Baltimore, Md.;
SAM'L SANDS, of <i>Am. Farmer</i> ,		
E. LEO SPALDING, Leonardstown,	}	St. Mary's County, Md.;
GEORGE HAYDN, Chaptico,		
WM. H. GARNER,	}	Milestown, St. Mary's County, Md.;
EDMUND J. PLOWDEN,		
LEWIS E. TURNER,		
V. BURGESS, Rock Hall,	}	Kent County, Maryland;
GEORGE WINTHROP, Cambridge,		
P. DONAHOE, Beons Cove,		
		near Cumberland, Md.;
With numerous other references, if required.		

Give the following your attention:

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

First. Avoid all confusion and mixing up of orders in the body of the letter. Let all names of fruits, trees, signatures, address, places of consignment, route to be shipped, &c., be written in plain and distinct writing, as failures of this are troublesome in a busy time, and lead to errors.

Second. All orders, varieties of fruits, &c., left to our selection, will be treated with due degree of care for the benefit of the purchaser, who should state the soil, situation, latitude, altitude, &c., with the class of fruits, and whether—in Apples—sweet or sour, summer, fall or winter; and in Peaches, whether cling or free, with all necessary advice as to the wants of the purchaser.

Third. As it sometimes occurs in all establishments, that the stock of some varieties is exhausted, we should know whether we are permitted to substitute others of similar character. We do not like to do this contrary to the wishes of our friends; yet, if permitted, can often send better trees (and equally good fruit) than if bound down to a certain limit.

Fourth. All trees carefully labeled, and packed so as to carry safely to any part of the Union, for which a reasonable charge will be made, and delivered on the cars at Carlisle; *after which* they are wholly at the risk of the purchaser. But where delays occur, I will do all I can in helping to search out the detention.

Fifth. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with cash, by Check or Draft on some responsible Bank, or a satisfactory reference, to receive attention. The frequent losses in dealing so much with strangers, compels us to adopt this rule, and we trust our friends will see our reasons sufficiently plain to excuse us for asking it. And to give a chance for all persons to have a guide in their remittance, we will give the cost of packing in general, for Fruit trees; so that by adding thereto the prices seen in our Catalogue, they will know how to make it. We can also regulate it by reducing or increasing the order, so as to include packing.

Apple trees 5 to 6 feet high,	-	-	-	50 to 75 will go in a bundle.
“ 6 to 8 “	-	-	-	30 to 50 “ “
Peach trees 1 year from bud,	-	-	-	50 to 75 “ “
Standard Pear, 1 year dwarf Pear, Plum and Cherry trees,	-	-	-	75 to 100 “
Dwarf Pear 2 years -	-	-	-	50 to 75 “

Each bundle, securely packed, will cost from 50 to 75 cents; and if put into boxes, will cost a trifle more.

Sixth. On selection of varieties. In this, each one should consider his object, and let it be known whether his fruit is intended for market, or for private use; as some sorts are best for market, others for home use, with due allowance for the variations that climate, &c., brings on.

Seventh. As I wish to conduct my business in a manner satisfactory to all, I beg you to let me know immediately on the occurrence of any errors, that I may make due amends for the same.

D. MILLER, JR.

Preparations for Planting, with Directions for the same.

First. All grounds for Orchard or Garden Fruits should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated; and if naturally of a cold, damp and retentive nature, it should be under-drained by such means as best suits the planter. As to fertility, it should be in such a state as to produce a heavy crop of corn, and the extreme fertility too often recommended, made up by careful after culture, instead of powerful stimulating substances.

Should you be induced to plant before you are thus prepared, have a few bushels of fertile soil from timber-lands, barnyard shovelings, or any similar substance, (avoiding un-decomposed matter that would have a tendency to dry out,) for each hole to mix with the common soil, and you can then finish your work after planting, but will be more troublesome.

Second. Dig your holes deep and wide, (say 1 to 2 feet deep and 3 to 4 wide,) so as to give all roots ample room to lay in their natural position, with room to get a good start of growth ere they get out of the planted space. Fill up your hole with surface-

soil, until so full as to stand rather shallow, or when the soil in the bottom settles, it will be too deep, which is a serious, but common, error. I mean planting too deep, as no tree, after the ground being settled, should stand with its surface roots at the stem over one inch under the general level of the ground.

Third. Cut all bruised and broken roots off at the injured point, with a sloping cut on the under side. Next, if your tree has a top with side branches, shorten them all to two buds of previous season's growth, and even the leader is better shortened. This brings on a proper balance of action between root and top, (as the breaking of some roots cannot be avoided in digging and packing,) so that the tree at once is enabled to go on, and forms young wood, with leaves of more healthy and free atmospheric absorption, than if a weak root has to start a full head, and tardily bring out feeble foliage, and not even that until the dry and hot season of summer sets in and acts on the wood intended by nature to be protected by foliage; all of which acts against the progress in root also: whereas the former assists the root, and they both work mutually, with the proper results. This point is quite too much neglected, from the fact that too many planters want to see the tree show off a fine head, and bear quickly; when, in reality, they often lose a year or two by the neglect, with more feeble growth afterwards, and not uncommonly the tree altogether. Were this better understood, there would be fewer complaints on the progress of trees.

Fourth. After the tree being thus prepared,—excuse my lengthy explanations,—set it in your prepared hole, and if you have been supplied with the material previously named, mix it with your surface-soil, and let one hold the tree,—the other pulverize the mixed soil, and throw in among the roots carefully, during which time the holder should shake the tree gently, and the other then draw all roots out in their natural position, being careful that the shaking does not lift the tree and give the roots too much downward tendency. After the roots are fairly covered, give a few gallons of water, which will help greatly to bring the soil in contact with all the roots, which is very important. After the water has been absorbed, put on a little soil, give a moderate tramping, fill up balance of soil loose as possible, cover the whole with a few inches of long litter, called mulching, in form of straw, or any substance to keep the sun from drying out the soil, and to retain an even temperature of heat and moisture. The trunk of the tree being shielded from the sun by a wrapping of straw for the first season, will help greatly.

All you have now to do is to cultivate your orchard as a prudent farmer would treat another crop, and you will be rewarded for your labor. But if you let your stock in general run in, break and mutilate your trees, let grass form a stiff sod for pasture grounds, my word for it, you will lose your reward, and in its stead, have to do without fruit, and plant orchard after orchard with similar results.

Treatment of Trees coming to hand out of order.

If frozen, put the whole package into a cellar until thawed; then unpack and cover the roots well in a sheltered position, until ready to plant. If they appear dry when received, throw the whole body into water, leave there for from twelve to twenty-four hours, unpack, cover roots and part of tops in moist soil or sand for a few days, and then plant. By this means, trees which may appear as lost, will survive. But if detained in warm wet weather, so as to have started growth, they are in most danger, and should be unpacked, roots covered with moist soil, in an open, but shaded, place, clear of hot or drying winds. Let them remain there a couple of days, plant and water well, mulch the soil, and wrap up part of the stems.

The following are valuable for more general directions on care and culture of Trees;

Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, Revised Edition.

Fruit Garden, by P. Barry.

Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.

Hand-book of Ornamental Trees, by T. Meehan.

The following Monthlies and Weeklies will be found valuable, for useful hints on subjects suiting the Fruit-grower:

Horticulturist, by C. M. Saxton, N. Y.; Monthly.
American Farmer, by Worthing & Co., Baltimore; Monthly.
Southern Farmer, by T. S. Pleasants, Petersburg, Va.; Weekly.
Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.; Monthly.
Baltimore Weekly Sun, Baltimore.
American Agriculturist, by O. Judd, New York; Monthly.
Albany Cultivator, by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y.; Monthly.
Country Gentleman, " " " " Weekly.
Gardener's Monthly, No. 23 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Monthly.
Genesee Farmer, by Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.; Monthly.
Rural New Yorker, by D. D. T. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.; Weekly.

On the Growth and Selection of Trees.

A want of knowledge on this subject often results in dissatisfaction between the purchaser and salesman; so that a few words may be in place. It should be duly considered that there is great difference in the growth of trees, as to rapidity, regularity and erectness: some being at the same age nearly double the size of others; while some are erect and handsome, others crooked and irregular, making them more or less unsightly, yet producing fruit of such excellence, that we cannot well dispense with them. This being the case, and some persons propagating only such as are free and profitable growers, they may sometimes render more satisfaction in the first appearance of the tree than those who are governed by the quality of the fruit, as well as health, strength, etc., of the trees. But I trust the just sense of the case will be duly considered. Let all be governed by good fruit, and varieties best suited to their wants, without purchasing any thing they set their eyes on (if it is only at a low price), and without a thought whether they have a hope of getting what they want. As an example, in growth of varieties, let one neighbor order Northern Spy, Jenning and Winter Sweet Paradise; another order Winesap, Smokehouse and Summer Sweet Paradise; and a third order Sine qua non, Summer Pearmain and Early Joe, all three yearlings. The consequence would be, the first would have large, straight and handsome trees; the second would have trees near the same size, but crooked and more unsightly; while the third would have neither large nor handsome trees, and consequently might be dissatisfied, yet he had been dealt with as fairly as either, and got the trees that were most cost to the nurseryman, from the fact that they required more care, and contained many more unsaleable trees, than the first set, which were most unsatisfactory.

Will our friends please remember these facts?

Time of Planting Trees.

This varies according to season, but can be thus explained. In autumn, as soon as we have sufficient frost to cut the foliage properly, say from the middle of October to the fore part of November. In spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, say from the middle of March to the fore part of April, always taking evergreens earlier in autumn and later in spring than Deciduous trees.

And as to my Southern trade, I much prefer their orders in autumn, as our spring is so much later here, that it sometimes throws the planting there into dry and warm weather,—a thing, of course, beyond our control. All orders should be in, if possible, at least one month previous to the digging season, as it gives ample time to make all necessary arrangements for the speedy prosecution of the work in our thronged and busy time.

Selection of Trees.

This is a delicate subject to treat on, especially when there exists such a popular error on the question, particularly in reference to our standard, the Apple. The fact is, so many persons think that unless an apple tree is full seven to ten feet high, with great

branchy heads, out of reach of stock, etc., they are unfit to plant; and if any one endeavors to blot out the error, he must stand the accusation of being prompted by selfish motives; when in reality, all nurserymen are anxious to get rid of their large stock, from the fact that one year on them will make them unfit to transport; consequently, are losing stock. But, apart from this, let us examine the case, and see whether we can give sufficient reason to convince those who are willing to consider impartially.

First. Nature never goes wrong, if left alone, and we know that nature has put a complete balance between root and top, all of which harmonizes, and works together with that correctness and precision marked in all nature's laws. The root urging on the growth of top and branches, the foliage, in turn, absorbing from the atmosphere, all of which is a combined source to assist in each other, root for top and top for root. If we mangle and disturb the top, we check the action of the root for a time; and if we mangle the root, the top is checked, proving at once their intimacy.

If, then, this be the case—which it certainly is,—and we all know that it is impossible to dig trees seven to ten feet high, five or six years old, and pack them for transportation, without greatly injuring the roots. The consequence is, that the balance is lost, which, through the greater age of the trees, taller trunks to be exposed to the burning suns of summer, and a less active circulation of sap than in younger and smaller trees, they receive a check that will require several years to overcome.

On the other hand, trees, say from three to four years old, five to seven feet high, are not so firmly rooted, so that nearly all the roots can be taken with the tree, and the roots being smaller and more pliable, they can be packed and delivered with roots almost entire; which, together with the more full and active circulation in younger trees, will have but little check,—will set foliage to cover the tender branches from the scorching sun,—as nature designed,—be in fine vigor ere the dry and parched summer sets in; being then prepared to withstand the summer drought. While, on the other hand, stands your tall, naked tree, half-dried, half-living, until the parching August sun, perhaps, ends its life; and if not, leaves it with about as much bulk as when planted. By this time the circulation has been so much obstructed, that years will be required to regain full vigor, during which time the younger tree has gone on vigorously, and you find it in advance of its larger mate. I will now ask, which is likely to be the most lasting tree,—the one that has had a free and uninterrupted growth, or the one that lay half dormant for several years? I leave the reader to answer.

Again, I would plead the same with even more force, on the subject of all Dwarf trees, and consider one year from bud better than more; from the fact that the beauty and value of every dwarf tree is calculated from the regular furnishing of branches and regularity of head. If dwarfs are taken over two years from bud or graft, and even at two, they have already furnished the foundation for the future head, some of which almost invariably gets injured so as to need removal, and consequently that uniform proportion is lost. Whereas yearlings are rarely much branched, especially in the Pear. So that, if the head is shortened, the side branches then come out regularly, and can remain.—These are some of the advantages in yearling dwarfs, in addition to the same as proposed in other trees, by being more certain to grow on vigorously, in connection with which, they can usually be purchased at a lower price, and only throw the purchaser perhaps one year longer from fruit. This will be amply rewarded in the finer form of the trees, and their ability thereby to produce heavier afterwards.

Treatment of Dwarf Trees.

As all Dwarfs are intended to show fruit in a short time, in small space, and to gratify the curiosity and appetite of those who have but limited space of ground, or wish to test a great number of varieties on a small compass, I deem it but proper to give a few brief remarks for the inexperienced.

First. Have the soil thoroughly and deeply cultivated, with rather more fertility than for orchard culture, but not that extreme manuring too often upheld by writers, which I am free in saying, will not hold out, as all unnatural and plethoric growths are unprepared to withstand the sudden changes from wet and cold to drought and the burning sun, such

common occurrences in our changeable climate. So that I feel assured there is more lost in longevity (under such treatment) than is gained by increased size in the commencement. The truth is, all high and fast liver are generally short-lived, with more frequent attacks of disorganization in the system. But to keep up the vigor required, do it by free, not extreme, manuring, deep culture, underdraining, and careful after culture. Not cropping the grounds as though you wanted to get all out of grass, grain, &c., with no regard to the fruit crop, or rest assured you will have to be satisfied with grass and grain. But if properly cared for, fruit trees will always pay a better per centage than either of the other. Though, if you must crop it, I know no better crop than Potatoes well cultivated, either to precede or follow the planting of trees.

Training of Dwarf Trees.—This consists principally in keeping up a supply of young wood to fruit in after years, a fine and regular shaped head, conical generally preferred, which is done by shortening the side branches from one-third to two-thirds of their previous year's growth, according to the position and length of the growth, so as not to have some branches extend so far outside of the main body; cutting the main leader the same way, according to its prominence over the main head. This should be done during mild, dry weather in early spring, before the sap gets in motion, never cutting when the branches are filled with frost. If the trees are one year from bud and branchless, cut them back, leaving three or four of the most prominent buds to form the head; ranging from six to eighteen inches from the ground, according to the position of said prominent buds. And when yearlings chance to have branches, treat them as directed above, which is the continued yearly mode of action for all Dwarfs, if symmetry is wanted, or free growth to be continued. And when young trees of three or four years should set much fruit, it is better to remove a part, as leaving the whole crop sometimes exhausts young trees too much to keep up vigorous growth for after fruiting.

The directions here given will answer for Dwarf trees in general, which usually come into bearing from two to five years from the time of planting, governed by the difference in the early fruiting of varieties.

Directions for Preparing and Planting Miscellaneous Plants.

All small fruits, such as CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, &c., should have open culture, in fertile soil, and be cultivated as other Garden crops. Not put along the fence, among weeds, in the shade and out of reach of the hoe, etc., as they will all repay the labor of careful culture, in the greater abundance of finer and larger fruit. The same preparation of soil, and care in culture, named for Dwarf or Garden Trees, will hold good for these.

CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES should have all sprouts from the roots kept off, and be trained up with heads. A little thinning out of superfluous branches will also be a benefit. They should be planted in rows, at least four feet apart, and from two to three feet from each other in the row.

RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES, to do well, should be in deep and well prepared soil, and for the latter, of rather a humid nature, (if underdrained,) though not essentially necessary. Deep culture is the more necessary in these fruits, from the fact that the fruit is so directly exposed to the sun, and requires a sufficiency of moisture to keep up free circulation, or the fruit may not come to that high degree of perfection that it otherwise would. This is particularly necessary with the autumnal-bearing Raspberries, which must be kept vigorous, or they will not ripen their fruit in time to escape autumn frosts. A little mulching would also help these; and those who are willing to lose the first crop may gain some in the second, by cutting down the canes in the spring.

Every spring cut off all the stocks which fruited the previous year, and leave only three to five of the young stocks, (according to the strength of their stool plant,) which should have their tops shortened back to where the stock looks strong and vigorous; say one-fourth or more of its length. Such Raspberries as prove injured by the winter, may easily be protected by taking a little soil from one side of the stool, in the line of the row, which will leave it more easily bent over; then let one bend the cones down, not so much as to

break the stocks, and another throw a few shovelful of soil on the cones; then proceed to the next hill, bending it in the same way, and so on until through. This is done speedily when started, and will protect fully—besides elevating the row, and keeping the water drained off. In spring, so soon as vegetation begins to move, uncover and draw them up to their place, when a light stake will be a benefit to support the bearing cones.

Such Raspberries as sucker from the root, with Blackberries, must just have their stool plants left, say three to five, cutting off all other suckers as they appear. Blackberries require no protection from winter, but all want cultivation to bring good results.

RASPBERRIES.—Plant in rows four feet apart, and three feet from each other in the row.

BLACKBERRIES.—Rows eight feet apart, and five feet in the row, especially the Lawton, which seems to stand at the head.

STRAWBERRIES.—It is a singular fact, that this truly excellent and wholesome fruit, with all its easy and almost self culture, (if proper varieties are selected as to organization of flowers,) is so much neglected, that but comparatively few families ever enjoy its luscious flavor. All that is to be done is to take a fertile spot in the garden, dig it from one foot to eighteen inches deep, have it well pulverized—get several varieties, including staminate and pistillate,—plant just so deep as to have the roots well covered, being careful to not cover the crown of the plant, and have the roots spread out a little in planting; give a good watering and shade them for a few days, if hot and dry weather, with a little loose straw, weeds, or boards laid on a low tressel so as not to press the plants, and you are as certain to have Strawberries, as you are to have a crop from your Currant bushes. Keep the weeds out, and the ground loosened up, but not to lift out the roots. Keep off the runners, and if this is too troublesome, let them run together and early in the spring take all the most feeble plants out, leaving them from eight to fifteen inches from each other, according to the strength of the plants, and you are certain to have fruit, though not of as large size as if the runners are kept off, and the plants kept farther apart. A good form is on four feet beds, three rows on the the bed, and about fifteen to eighteen inches in the rows. A light covering with straw, or long litter, in autumn, will help them during winter. Best time to plant is in the spring, and about the first of September.

RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS.—For these succulent plants the soil cannot easily be too fertile.

To raise RHUBARB in its full perfection, trench two feet deep, and three or four feet wide, having the soil well pulverized and heavily manured. Set in the roots or eyes so deep that the crown is fairly covered;—plant about three to four feet apart in the row, and, if put in rows, they should be from four to five feet apart. Every autumn the row should have a couple inches of manure put on it, and in the spring, dug in around the plants. Under such treatment, it is easy to have stems of *Victoria* and *Linnaeus* weighing one pound each, when the plants are established a year or two. Autumn is the best time to plant.

ASPARAGUS.—For this the same treatment will answer as to fertility, autumnal manuring, etc., but should be trenched deeper, have a warm exposure, and underdrained with such material as will avoid water remaining about the beds. The plants are set with the crowns an inch or more under ground, and fifteen to eighteen inches from each other. An occasional light coat of salt, in autumn, is considered good; but fertility is the great secret of success; and the autumnal coat of manure well forked in in the spring.

Directions for Preparing Ground for Grape Vines.

Prepare your border, say ten to twelve feet wide, trench eighteen inches to two feet deep, and, if the subsoil is of a retentive or wet nature, it must be underdrained, if success is expected. Have the soil manured so as to put it in a very good and fertile condition, but not to that extreme extent, of great carcasses, advanced by some. Ashes, lime and similar substances, are of great benefit. The main thing is fertility, well pulverized soil, and in a dry and warm exposure. Keep well cultivated, and cut the vine back to within one or two eyes before planting; and the next season leave a few more eyes, after which cut with moderation. Vines properly treated, will generally show fruit the third year. Train on upright trellises, either lathes against posts, or by setting two posts and stretch-

ing a few strands of wire on them. In such a border, the vines may be from ten to fifteen feet from each other, according to the vigor of the variety; and the trellis may be from eight to ten feet high.

Osage Orange.

I do not intend going to much length on the subject, by way of settling the disputed question, as to whether it will pay as a permanent fencing material; yet, as many persons wish to try it, and it is found an effective fence to surround orchards and fruit gardens where depredations are frequent, I will give a few hints as to its treatment.

Prepare your line for fence, from six to ten feet wide, by thorough cultivation, having it in a fair state of fertility. Take the plants, cut off the top to within a few buds of the root, cut off a small portion of the lower end of the root; plant in up to the collar of the root, six inches apart, if a single row, and, if a double row, let the rows be six inches from each other, and the plants from eight to ten inches in the row, striking between each other in a cross line. Let them grow one season; cut down, following spring, to within a couple inches of previous cutting. Should they make a very rapid growth, some recommend a cutting at mid-summer. The next spring again cut down, but not so close to first cutting as before, and then, from that on, it may receive some side trimming, and left to reach the height desired, by degrees, say five to six feet, at which it should be kept by sharp annual and semi-annual cuttings. The hedge should be cultivated until its own shade will keep down the grass, etc.

Disadvantages Partially Overcome in the Culture of some Fruits.

As some of our fruits are subject to failures and obstacles in their culture, I will give a few hints, which will at least help to overcome them; after which I will close this part of the work, and proceed to the Catalogue of Trees, &c.

PEACH TREES.—*Care of.*—As this luscious fruit has one serious enemy, the *Peach Worm*, I will give a few directions which will at least check its progress, and greatly help to its destruction.

To Destroy the Worm.—When you plant, examine, and if any worms are in, cut them out with the knife before planting. Next, if you are in a climate that brings you cold and severe weather in winter, fill about six inches of soil round the trunks of your trees, in early summer, leave it remain until the setting in of cold weather, then remove it, as well as a trifle of the common surface; this will then leave the worm in its infancy (and before it has done any harm) open to the winter, which will destroy them, as they will have deposited their larvæ at the surface of the soil which had been banked against the tree, as they never go far below the surface. Replace your soil again in May, and go on so every season. Another mode:—have your trees clear when planted, collect (if you have an opportunity) all the urine you can, in some vessel or vessels, and put to every tree, round the stock, at the surface of the ground, from half-a-pint to a pint of the urine, once in latter part of April, June, August and September. This will destroy them if done carefully. Or, if this cannot be had, one pound of Guano, or two pounds of fowl manure, and a light handful of salt to one gallon of water, left stand for a few days, well stirred, and used as the urine, will do the same. This may seem troublesome to some, but one man will fix hundreds of trees in a day. It will be well to examine a little in the spring, so that if any have escaped, they may be taken out.

THE PLUM TREE.—As the *Curculio* so often punctures the fruit of the Plum tree, it may be of importance to state that they should be planted where the ground is most trodden, so as to give the insect in its larvæ state less opportunity of entering the soil for protection. All the fruit that drops prematurely should be fed to swine, or destroyed in such form as to kill the grub within it. Another efficacious check to its depredations, which is not half so troublesome as might be supposed on first thought, is to give the trees a severe jar with the hand, or some heavier body covered with some substance to avoid injury to the trees, which will cause the insect to drop down. If a large canvass were spread under it, they could be seen and destroyed; though if poultry are at hand, they will soon gather them up. This should be done several times during the day, or as often as you see fit. Clay soils are always best adapted to the Plum, and the above plan should be used as soon as the fruit is fully formed.

CHERRY TREES.—*Culture and Care of.*—In passing through a country or climate so congenial to the full development of size and flavor in this luscious, wholesome and most beautiful of fruits, we cannot but express our surprise at the great want of so refreshing a fruit. We venture to say that if the majority could once have the opportunity of eating some of the finer varieties of cherries, the want would soon be supplied. We do not say that no one has eaten good cherries, as we are well aware that there are some who have long since supplied this want; yet, we feel satisfied that many have not. Perhaps, some one may say, they will not do. To which we would reply:—Only select the highest and driest ground you have, and plant numerous varieties, to learn which suit you best, keeping the trunk shaded entirely from the sun in winter, and the same in summer on the east, south and west sides, until the trees are well established and get a heavy bark. It is often by the sudden transitions of weather that this tree is hurt; as in winter, during a cold night, the sap vessels along the liber become frozen, and perhaps the next day a warm sun, which by mid-day may gain power enough to thaw these vessels. The following night and day the same is repeated, until the vessels burst, so that when spring comes, and the sap is put in motion, we find to exude through the pores in the bark on the south and south-west sides, after which we soon see a dead and flattened black surface, which will soon spread around the tree and destroy it. The severe summer sun beating on the naked and glossy trunk (which attracts more than a rough surface) acts on a somewhat different principle, but the same effect is produced. To afford the above protection, a good plan is to nail two boards together so as to form an angle, which should be set on the south side, and will protect all but the north side—this side needs no protection. In situations where the Cherry is very subject to disease, and on cold soils, the best preventative is to select *Dukes* and *Morellos*, which are usually more hardy; and in such positions, all Cherries should be worked on the *Mahaleb* stock, trained with low branches. This last will also suit the Southern climate, where the intense heat of the summer sun injures the naked trunk.

NECTARINE.—The same directions given for the Plum will answer for the Nectarine, except that it is not so well adapted to heavy clay soils.

THE PEAR—One of the failings in the Pear, is the sudden blighting of the leading and most vigorous succulent branches, which occurs in summer, and is no doubt produced by intense heat, after moist, cloudy weather, proving, I think, in part at least, what was upheld in a former page, in reference to over luxuriance. These branches, if not taken off immediately, will carry their sickly sap further, and injure more. The fact is, I would consider it advisable to cut off such prominent shoots, so soon as they seem to overreach the others, exposing themselves beyond the protection of the main head, and showing over-luxuriance, as they are certainly in danger at all times.

Gathering and Keeping Pears.—As nearly all Pears are so much better by being ripened in the house, and by which their season is prolonged, as well as saving them very much from being taken by depredators, I will give a few advisory remarks on this point.

SUMMER PEARS—Take as soon as the begin to show ripening color, or the worm affected ones begin to ripen and fall off. It is best not to take quite all off at once, as some may be more ripened than others.

WINTER PEARS should be left on as long as possible, or until the nights become frosty. Then gather, wrap in paper and pack in kegs or boxes; put in a cool place, and leave there until wanted, when they should be brought into a warm place for ten days or two weeks; but closely covered, to avoid shrivelling. By this means Pears will be fine and buttery, that under careless treatment would be tough and astringent.

Space of time required for Trees to come into Fruiting.

This is a question hard to answer, as varieties differ. Some Apple and Pear trees will show fruit in three to five years from planting, while others will require six to eight. On the Dwarfs, they fruit much sooner, say in two to five years.

Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine and Plum, as general thing, may be expected to fruit in from three to five years, with considerable certainty.

Small Fruits, such as Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, &c., in from one to three years, according to strength of plants.

Strawberries may fruit plentifully the second season of their growth.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, &c.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

AT THE

CUMBERLAND NURSERIES,

THREE MILES EAST OF CARLISLE, ON THE CUMBERLAND
VALLEY RAILROAD.

DAVID MILLER, Jr., Proprietor,

MIDDLESEX STATION, ON THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD,

(CLOSE TO THE NURSERIES.)

FOR 1859 & 1860.

NOTICE.

As numerous Itinerant Tree Agents have been speculating on the reputation of these Nurseries, by distributing stock represented to be from me, and receiving it elsewhere, I find it necessary to state, that all TRAVELLING AGENTS, who have not a **WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM ME**, acknowledging them to be my Agents, may be looked upon as IMPOSTERS, for whose transactions *I CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE*. I am ever ready to stand for my own dealings, but do not wish the errors of others thrown upon my shoulders.

 *No Agents, either Travelling or Stationary, accepted unless good reference can be given for their integrity in dealing with customers. THIS RULE STRICTLY CARRIED OUT.*

DAVID MILLER, JR.

CATALOGUE.

APPLES.



KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.

[I place the engraving of the above named Apple in the front of my list because it is a late variety of promise. It bears a high reputation in New York, and has a place in the American Pomological Society's Report among "the new varieties that promise well." Its not having been tested here, I will not go further than to mention it in my "Miscellaneous Varieties," (see page 19,) until further tried; and offer none for sale yet.]

As I consider the Apple our Standard of all Fruits, it has induced me to go to great care in collecting my stock. I do not intend to enumerate all the varieties, but will describe such most fully as have been propagated most extensively, and append lists of varieties which are either cultivated in small quantities for the curious, or are not yet sufficiently known to recommend for general planting—some of which may prove valuable.

PRICE OF APPLE TREES.—15 to 18 cents each; \$12 50 to \$15 per 100; and at lower rates per 1000.

Class First.

SUMMER AND EARLY FALL APPLES.

American Summer Pearmain—Medium size, oblong, covered with streaks of red, juicy and rich flavor; very fine for table. Tree slow grower; last of August.

Astrachan Red—Medium, roundish, covered with bright red; acid, very beautiful. Tree upright and vigorous, good bearer; latter part of July.

SUMMER AND EARLY FALL APPLES.—*Continued.*

Early Ripe—Medium, oblong, yellow; rich sub-acid; quite a good apple and free bearer.—Tree vigorous and handsome; latter part of July.

Summer Queen—Large, oblong, red; acid, fine flavor; moderate grower; ripens in August; very useful.

Early Joe—Small, flattened, red; sub-acid, high flavored; tree slow grower; fore-part August, very good.

Early Strawberry—Small, lively red, oblong, pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree slow growth, but productive; ripens in July; second-rate.

Benoni—Medium size, oblong or rather roundish; acid flavor; fine and productive; tree vigorous; August.

Sine Qua Non—Oblong, medium size, fine yellow, with a rich and pleasant sub-acid flavor; very good; tree very slow growth, but very productive; July and August.

Summer Sweet Paradise—Large, yellow, roundish form, with rich sweet flavor; very good; tree rapid, crooked grower and fine bearer; August and September.

Early Bough—Large, yellow, oblong; rich, and one of the very best early sweet apples; tree stiff grower, and moderately vigorous; latter part of July.

English Codlin—Medium, yellow, with delicate blush; acid, very fine for culinary purposes; tree vigorous and productive; middle of August to latter part of September.

Jeffries—Medium, round, beautiful red color; has taken the first premium for several years at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, as the best eating apple for its season. Fore-part of September.

Prince's Harvest—Medium, yellow, round; sub-acid, the best early apple for general use; tree rather slow and an irregular grower, but forms a fine head; ripens in July.

White Juneting—Small, round, white, sub-acid; very early, but not so good as Prince's Harvest; July.

Red Siberian Crab }
Yellow " " } For ornament and preserving.

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Class Second.**FALL AND EARLY WINTER APPLES.**

Butter Apple—Large, round; rich, sweet flavor; tree very vigorous; September and October.
Maiden's Blush—Medium to large, round, white with a fine blush; a rich and acid flavor; tree very vigorous; September and October.

Smokehouse—Large, round fine red, with a very rich sub-acid flavor; first-rate in all respects; tree vigorous, but irregular; September to January here.

Fall Pippin—Large, yellow, with a very rich, high acid flavor, one of the best; tree vigorous and productive; September and October.

Cumberland Seedling—Large, round, beautiful red; pleasant sub-acid flavor; tree vigorous, upright and productive; good; September and October.

Peach Pond Sweeting—Large, flat, finely striped with red; rich sweet flavor; tree vigorous and productive; September.

White Catline—Small, white, oblong, with fine sub-acid flavor; very good; tree vigorous and very prolific; October and November.

Porter—Large, oblong, white; rich acid flavor; very good; tree slow grower and productive; October; one of the finest.

Gloria Mundi—Very large, white; acid of medium flavor; rather coarse; tree vigorous and productive; October and November.

Autumn Bough—Large, oblong, fine sweet flavor; tree vigorous; with slim pendant branches; very prolific; October.

FALL AND EARLY WINTER APPLES.—*Continued.*

Rambo—Medium, red striped; pleasant sub-acid flavor; a general favorite; tree vigorous and productive; September to January.

Cooper—Large red, sub acid, highly praised in Ohio; tree does not show hardy here.

Republican—Large red, sub-acid, productive and vigorous, second-rate; irregular grower.

Rhode Island Greening—Large green, brisk acid flavor, highly praised in the East and North; does not hang well here; November and December.

—:O:—

Class Third.**WINTER APPLES.**

Fallenwalder—Very large, greenish white, with a blush on sun side; flavor sub-acid, good; tree very vigorous and strong; quite prolific; keeps till January, and if picked early till March.

Winter Paradise—Medium, greenish white, with a beautiful blush on sun side; very smooth and fair, with a rich, spicy, high sweet flavor; one of the best winter sweet apples under culture, tree vigorous and upright; December to March.

Newtown Pippin—Medium size; green turning to yellow when fully ripe; very high acid flavor; a general favorite; tree very slim, irregular and tardy grower, but fine bearer in some soils; does not seem adapted to all soils; November to April.

Better than Good—Medium, beautiful round and white, with a rich acid flavor; very good; tree moderately vigorous, but very prolific; November to December.

Swaar—Large, round, fine yellow; rich acid flavor; tree very irregular, and forms a spreading head; prolific; December to February.

Redstreak—Large, finely streaked with red; rich acid flavor; fine and prolific; tree a vigorous and handsome grower.

Pittsburg Pippin—Very large, rather flattened, greenish yellow; rich sub-acid flavor; one of the best early winter apples; tree very irregular; October to January.

Domine—Medium, rather flattened, finely streaked with red; pleasant and good sub-acid flavor; tree very vigorous and productive; December to March.

Sweet Vandervere—Medium, round, yellow, much streaked with red; rather simple, but strong saccharine flavor; tree rapid and somewhat drooping in growth, a prodigious bearer; November to January.

Lancaster Greening—Medium, oblong; green with numerous spots and blotches; quite a fine sub-acid flavor; tree fine grower, very prolific; March; one of the finest long keepers.

Beauty of Kent—Very large, fine red, rather round; pleasant sub-acid flavor; a good apple for its size, but inferior to others; October to December.

Ladies' Sweeting—Medium, fine red, rather oblong, said to be one of the best winter sweet apples.

Tewkesbury Blush—Rather small, fine yellow, with red cheek; a smooth and very pretty round fruit, much boasted of in Jersey. We think it lacks in flavor, but a remarkable keeper; sub-acid. Tree fine grower and bearer; December to April.

Bellefleur Yellow—Large, oblong, yellow; rich, juicy, with a brisk acid flavor; tree rather vigorous, but irregular; October to January.

Æsopus Spitzenburg—Rather large, round, fine red; rich vinous flavor; first-rate; tree rather weak and irregular, but prolific; November to February.

Northern Spy—Large, oblong, fine red, with a brisk and rather high acid flavor. Much boasted of in the Northwest, but is not likely to prove well adapted to light dry soils; has not been fully tested here; November to April.

Ladies' Choice—Medium, fine yellow, acid, roundish form, handsome and good; tree vigorous; Mid-winter.

Monmouth Pippin—Large greenish yellow, acid and good; tree vigorous; Winter.

American Golden Russet—Small, yellow, rich sub-acid flavor; vigorous grower; Fall and early Winter.

York Imperial—Medium to large; fine lively red, roundish form; very good sub-acid; tree vigorous and very productive; Winter; one of the best long keepers.

Red Baldwin—A fine, large, red, high-flavored winter apple of the North.

WINTER APPLES.—*Continued.*

Shipley Greening—Medium size, russety green, very acid, great keeper; tree vigorous and productive.

Flushing Spitzenburg—Large, red, good, vigorous grower.

White Bellefleur—Medium, oblong, white, rich and agreeable sub-acid; vigorous, productive, and very good. December to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium size, fine light red, agreeable acid flavor; proves well in some parts of Virginia; tree vigorous and quite productive.

Lady Apple—Quite small, green with beautiful blush, mild acid, agreeable and good; a fancy variety.

Ramsdell's Red Sweeting—Medium, fine red, rich, sweet, and much praised in the North; not fully tested; tree very vigorous.

Gate or Waxen—Medium, fine yellow with light blush, very handsome, and very rich mild flavor; one of the best, but often faulty at the core. December to February.

Sweet Pippin—Large yellow, fine, rich, sweet; tree vigorous and productive; Dec. to March.

James River, Big Hill, &c.—A large russet red, brisk acid flavor; only second-rate, but highly praised in Virginia as one of their favorites, keeping all winter; tree moderately vigorous.

Pryor's Red—This so much resembles the James River in some respects, that I am inclined to think them the same, although the books say not. Much praised through Virginia as a fine winter apple.

Jenneting, Rockremain, &c.—A medium to large well flavored great keeping apple, much prized in the South and West. Blooms late, and certain in its crops.

Blue Winter Catline—Medium red, with blueish bloom; sub-acid; a favorite in some parts of Maryland.

Herman—Medium, fine red, rich sub-acid, very good and prolific. December to March.

Dutch Mignonne—Large russet red, brisk acid flavor, very good, hardy and vigorous, but sometimes drops premature. November to January.

Ortly Pippin—Medium white, rich mild acid, very good and productive; tree moderate grower December to February.

Boston Russet—Large russet, rich acid flavor, irregular but vigorous grower. Valued at the North, has not shown so well here. December to March.

Cart House—Small red, mild agreeable flavor, fine keeper, valuable for cider. December to April.

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MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES, (Old and New,)

Some of which are very fine, but not yet fully known, and cultivated only in small quantities; others newly introduced, that will not be offered until further tried.

PECK'S PLEASANT, BOB DLN, GREEN PIPPIN of Adams, GOLDEN QUEEN, HETRICK, POMME DE NEIGE, KROUSER, MINISTER, POMME ROYAL, MOTHER APPLE, JONATHAN, WESTFIELD SEEKNO-FURTHER, COCKLIN'S FAVORITE, CALEB, HARTFORD SWEETING, EARLY RED BAKING, CANADA REINETTE, DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, MOUNTAINEER, DONAHOE, PRIDE OF SEPTEMBER, CANADIAN SPY, GREIST'S FINE WINTER, GREIST'S EARLY, ALL SUMMER, CHANEY, SULLIVAN, HAWLEY, HUBBARDSTON'S NONSUCH, SUMMER ROSE, SWEET RAMBO, PROLIFIC BLUSH, SOUTH MOUNTAIN, JACKSON, PRINCE, WATER, CUMFORT'S SWEET, LEATHER APPLE, CUMFORT, BROWN VANDER-VERE, WHITE SUMMER CATLINE, DOSCH'S SUMMER, LEBANON FAVORITE, WINTER WATERMELON, LANCASTER BEATY, SUSAN'S SPICE, PRIESTLEY, ST. LAWRENCE, GOLDEN SWEETING, KING OF TOMPKINS CO., MELON, NORTON'S GOLDEN PIPPIN, WAGENER, GREEN SWEET, PRIMATE, VANDER-VERE of New York, WILLIAM'S FAVORITE, LOWELL OF ORANGE, TWENTY OUNCE, TALMAN SWEET. Together with many other varieties too numerous to mention, some of which may be introduced in next issue, or in a Supplement to this, while many of these may have to go back on the already rejected lists.

LIST OF SOUTHERN APPLES,

Highly recommended, but not tested here. Neither would I feel justified in condemning or recommending, if even fruited here, on account of difference in climate. Therefore I offer them wholly and entirely on the recommendation of Southern friends. I will have a light stock of nearly all of them in the autumn of 1859, though the trees are but two yearlings, and consequently under size, and would draw special attention to the fact, that I cannot stand a heavy and general demand on them at that time yet, so that ordering largely might exhaust the stock and compel me to substitute in its part. I will give descriptions as given me, and no doubt, in some instances, varieties may prove synonymous, which will be corrected so soon as known with certainty.

Baccalinus—Highly praised in Tennessee, no description.

Horse, or Hoss—Large, roundish, greenish yellow, rich acid flavor. Valuable for cooking and drying. Highly praised in Georgia and Tennessee. July and August.

Turner's Greening—Medium, pale green, slightly acid and aromatic. Considered one of the best in Tennessee, and lasts well through the winter.

Southern Winter Queen—Highly praised in Tennessee.

Ocone Greening—A superior medium-sized, sub-acid early winter apple from Georgia. Much praised.

Nickajack, or SUMMERBERRY, HOWARD, WONDER, &c—Large, greenish yellow, with red stripes, great keeper, and considered one of the best in the South. Origin North Carolina.

Shockly, or WADDELL HALL, SOUTHERN ROMANITE, &c—Large, yellow striped with red, rich sub-acid, and fine long-keeping winter apple. Origin Georgia.

Rome Beauty—A large yellow and red Ohio apple, well liked in the South for fall and early winter.

Magnum—Medium, green with red stripes, very good, fine keeper. Origin Georgia.

Davis October—Well liked in Tennessee. No description.

Yates—Highly praised in Tennessee for a fine winter apple.

Carter—Supposed to originate in Alabama. May prove otherwise. Medium, yellow and red. Highly praised for Alabama and Mississippi as a fine winter apple.

Buff—Very large, yellow striped with red. Much praised as a fine winter apple. Origin North Carolina.

Kentucky Queen—Very large, finely striped, and much praised in Tennessee and Kentucky. Origin Kentucky.

Winter King, or BATCHELOR—Very large, yellow streaked with red, sub-acid, early winter, very good. North Carolina.

Cullosaga—Large, crimson striped, sub-acid, very good winter apple. Origin North Carolina.

Julien—Medium, fine red, sub-acid. Considered one of the best summer apples in the South. Origin South Carolina.

Crooked Red—Much praised in Tennessee. No description.

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ADDITIONAL LIST OF SOUTHERN APPLES,

A few trees of which can be furnished for the curious, one year from graft, consequently small trees. Price will be 25 cents each. All put out on Southern recommendations.

Equinately—Large, and highly recommended for winter. North Carolina.

Cullawhee—Said to be a monster apple, and good fall apple. North Carolina.

Kittageskee—Large, very good. November. North Carolina.

Hoover—Said to be a large and very fine autumn apple. South Carolina.

Elarkee—Said to be fine, large, good fall apple. North Carolina.

Tillaquah—Said to be a large and fine fall apple. North Carolina.

Lever—Large and very fine, autumn and winter. South Carolina.

Disharoon—Large October, excellent. Georgia.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SOUTHERN APPLES.—*Continued.*

- Yahoola**—Large, November, very fine. Georgia.
Camak's Sweet—Medium and good, November, fine keeper. North Carolina.
Mavarick's Sweet—Large and fine, November, fine keeper. North Carolina.
Watson—Medium, good, October. North Carolina.
Queen—May prove the same as Southern W. Queen.
Bonum—Large and excellent. November. North Carolina.
Bachelor—May prove the same as Winter King.
Junaluskee—Large, a magnificent apple. North Carolina.
Kentucky Streak—Large and fine. Kentucky. Winter.
Walker's Yellow—Fine winter.
Santouchee—Large and good. North Carolina. Winter.
Nantehalee—Large and very fine. July. Georgia.
Aromatic—Medium, very fine. August. Georgia.
June Red—Medium, good. June. South Carolina.
Byers—Large and very good. October. North Carolina.
Cane Creek Sweet—Medium, good. July. North Carolina.
June Striped—Medium, good. June. Georgia.
Stevenson's Winter—Large and fine. Winter. Miss.

Together with numerous others, some of which may appear in Supplement, to take place of others. I have not considered it necessary to go minutely into descriptions, as many come to me with but little description, except being recommended as very good, &c., all of which go out, as the former list, on the commendations of my Southern friends, whose enterprise in collecting fruits to fill the want deserves great credit.

DAVID MILLER, JR.

THE PEACH.

As I consider this next in importance to the Apple, I will break the general rule of position, and place it where I think it belongs.

It is not my intention to go into description on so extended a list, but will describe the most popular, appending a list only of the balance. *N.B.—C stands for Cling, F for Freestone.*

Price of Peach Trees, 1 year from bud, 15 cents each; \$12 per 100.

Large Early York—Medium to large, fine red, juicy and high-flavored. Classed among the fine early freestone peaches.

Susquehanna, formerly GRIFFITH'S MELACOTON—Very large, orange yellow, almost covered with red, skin fine, flesh yellow, with a brisk high flavor. One of the finest of our large peaches. September.

Pine Apple Free—Medium, white skin and flesh to the stone; a general favorite. Medium season.

Early Strawberry—One of the finest large, early finely red colored peaches we have.

Prince's Early Red Rareripe—Much like the foregoing, not quite so large or so early.

Early Yellow Rareripe—A very early, yellow fleshed and red skinned peach, of fair quality.

Brenneman Cling—A very large, yellow and red-skinned, yellow-fleshed clingstone peach, of fine quality; medium season.

Tippecanoe—Large, yellow and red skin, yellow flesh, sweet and good flavor; clingstone; ripens late.

Ward's Late Free—Said to be a fine, large, late peach.

Heath Cling—A very large, white, round and high-flavored clingstone peach, ripening very late, consequently a favorite in the South.

Crawford's Early—Large, yellow and red skin, fine, juicy and rich, yellow flesh; tolerably early.

Lagrange—One of the finest, large, greenish white, late freestone peaches.

Early Tillotson—A very early and good peach; of medium size, red color, but branches sometime mildew. Fine in the South.

Troth's Early—One of the earliest and best of our early red peaches; medium size.

Malta—One of the largest and best peaches ripening in medium season, color greenish white, nearly covered with red.

Landoster—Large, greenish, coated with red; fine, productive and hardy; a very profitable freestone, ripening tolerable late.

✓ **Royal George**—Rather early.

✓ **Coe's Early Red**—Large, yellow and red, freestone; one of the best.

✓ **Forney's Free**—Tolerable early, large and good.

Crawford's Late Melacoton—Very large, yellow, with a coating of fine red; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; ripens late.

Fox's Seedling—Very large, fine red color on greenish white ground, flesh juicy and high-flavored; ripens with the foregoing, or a trifle earlier.

Grand Admirable Cling—Very large, fine red on a greenish ground; one of the best clings ripening at medium season.

✓ **Baltimore Rareripe**—Very large, productive and fine, color red on greenish ground; late.

Druid Hill—Much like the above; may prove identical with it.

Heath Free—Large, late, ~~yellow~~^{white}, and fine flavor. In low and very fertile soils it sometimes is highly impregnated with the bitterness of its kernel.

Scott's Nonpareil—Large, yellow, rich and fine. September.

Brevoort—Large, dull white, rich flavor, productive. August.

Harker's Seedling—Large, rather late, showy and good.

Caliber—Large, dull yellow coated with red, flesh yellow stained with red, rather acid, but showy and late. May prove Smock Free.

✓ **Nobless**—Large, medium season, high vinous flavor.

✓ **Early Stuart**—Large, very early, yellow, tender, juicy and good.

Gross Mignone—Large, greenish, covered with red, rich, juicy and fine.

Lemon Cling—Large, yellow, coated with red, acid, high flavor. September.

✓ **Williams'**—Very large, yellow with coating of red, good, valuable. September.

✓ **French Chancellor**—Medium red, rather early, fine, juicy and good.

✓ **Cook's Favorite**—Large, rather early, light red, rich and good.

✓ **Old Mixon Cling**—Large, red, juicy, rich and very good. September.

✓ **Hill's Madeira**—Medium, medium season, promises very well.

✓ **President**—A fine, large, rather late freestone.

With the following list, some of which are old varieties, others promise well; all of which are propagated only to a moderate extent until further tried:

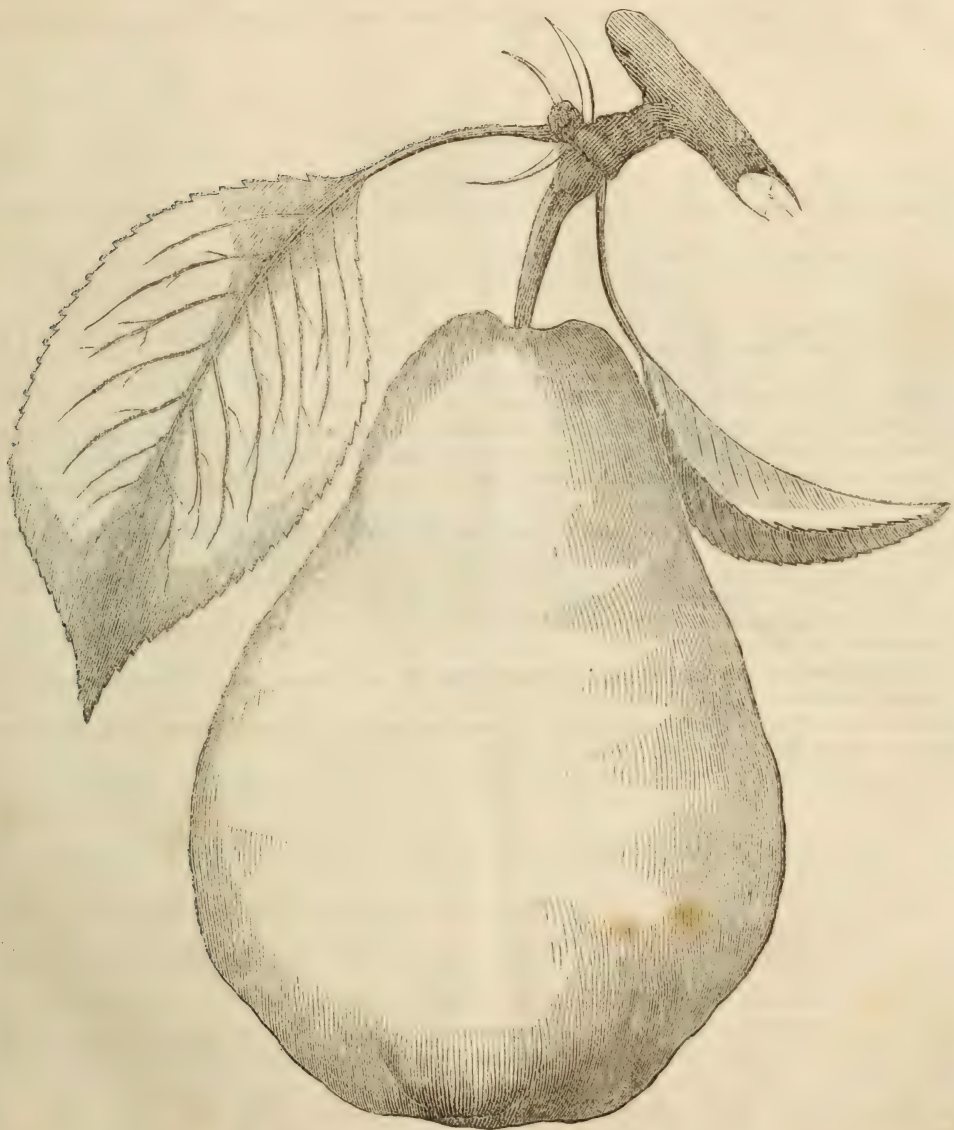
RODMAN CLING, CARY'S YELLOW, LARGE WASHINGTON, CARY'S RED CLING, CARY'S LARGEST RED CLING, LARGE EARLY YELLOW, YELLOW GEORGIA FREE, BURTON'S LARGE RED CLING, JOHNSTON'S LARGE RED CLING, MARTIN'S FAVORITE, BLACK GEORGIA FREE, BLACK GEORGIA CLING, WEST'S BLOSS, WEST'S WHITE, JOHNSTON'S LARGE YELLOW CLING, HOSKINS CLING, COTTEINGHAM CLING, SWEET WATER, SOFT HEATH, LARGE EARLY RED, DELAWARE LATE FREE, CARY CLING, BUSH PEACH, SNOW PEACH, EARLY NEWINGTON, GEORGE IV., BAXTER'S JUNE, MINDS FREE, HARDY GALLAND, HORSEMAN, CLIMAX, LEOPOLD, STETSON'S, WALBERTON'S ADMIRABLE, CHANCELLOR, SMOCK FREE, STUMP THE WORLD, NEW YORK RARERIFE, BELLE CHEVREUSE, STYLE'S, YELLOW RARERIFE, TATNALL, MALDEN WHITE, NONESS, MORRISANA, JACQUES RARERIFE, VANGUARD, BARRINGTON.

As to climate, &c., the Peach does not show that variation that is seen in the Apple. Yet there are a few varieties which seem to be favorites in some of the Southern States, and all, or nearly all, have originated in the South; a small list of which I will annex,

and, as in the Apple, cultivate them on the commendations received from them, but will not be offered before the autumn of 1860 :

CHINESE HONEY, CHINESE CLING, ORANGEBURG, EDWARD'S LATE WHITE, LADY PARHAM, WHITE GLOBE CLING, DONAHOE CLING, BOUGH, MONTGOMERY'S LATE, ST. MICHAEL'S, PRIDE OF AUTUMN, BALDWIN, CAMAK'S SERATE, BORDEAUX CLING, ISPAHAN, OWEN'S SEEDLING, FLEWELLEN, BIZZEL'S FREE.

THE PEAR.



[THE BARTLETT PEAR. See page 24.]

On this fruit I scarce venture to express myself, from the fact that it has such strong and warm advocates, all of which it deserves when it is found in its true character; being one of the most luscious and palatable of all fruits. But its variability, even in the same climate, when in different soils and under different care in culture and ripening, makes it the most uncertain to treat on. But I will confine myself to a small list of described varieties, and follow the same course as in the preceding fruits, naming the best and most certain.

PRICE OF PEAR TREES.

Standard,	-	-	-	-	50 cents each, \$35 per 100.
Dwarf, 2 years from bud,	-	-	-	50	" \$30 "
Dwarf, 1	"	"	-	40	" \$25 "

All marked P, are on Pear stock only, and those marked Q, are Dwarf only; the balance being in general on both stocks.

STANDARD PEARS.

Bloodgood—Medium size, rich, buttery and fine; tree vigorous; August.

Magdaleine—Small, yellow, very sweet and good; one of the best early pears; tree vigorous; July.

White Doyenne—One of the oldest and best pears in certain soils and situations. Medium, yellow, very buttery, melting and fine. In some localities it cracks; first-rate, very prolific, &c.; October.

Swan's Orange—Large golden yellow; very good; tree rather vigorous on pear, but not so on quince; September to October. P.

Sockel—Small, red, a little russety; admitted by all to be one of the best; tree slow upright grower, and fine bearer; September and October.

Bartlett—Large, yellow, rich, melting, with a high musky flavor; one of the best under culture on the quince it should not be permitted to fruit too young, as it over-bears; September.

Belle Lucrative—Rather large, very fine, sweet and melting; tree vigorous and productive; September.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Medium to large, very juicy, with a high vinous, somewhat acid flavor; very good, but best on quince; September and October.

St. Ghislain—Medium, yellow, very fine. Does very well in the South, as we learn from those who have tried it. Latter part of August. P.

Steven's Genesee—Large, yellow, very good, but not yet fully tested here, promises well; September to October.

Glout Morceau—Large, yellow, buttery and high flavored, sometimes a little astringent; October to December.

Easter Beurre—Large, rich flavor, rather grainy in texture, but good on pear stock, and very good on quince; Mid-winter.

Beury Diel—Large, generally of fair quality on pear, but better on quince. October and Nov.

Lawrence—Medium to large, yellow, fine and buttery, with a rich, high flavor; Autumn and early winter.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, with brownish red cast; juicy, rich and high flavored; tree vigorous: Autumn.

Winter Nelis—Medium, yellow, with russet casting; fine early winter variety, of good quality. Tree very straggling, and crooked grower.

Buffum—Medium size, greenish, with brown cast, flesh fine, grained, buttery and good, with occasional hard core. Tree very vigorous: Fall and early winter.

Julienne—Medium; yellow: Mid-summer. Productive and good.

Tyson—Medium size; melting, juicy and well-flavored, rather vigorous. August and September.

Chenillæ—Small, juicy, agreeable; very productive, tree vigorous. Does very well on quince. P.

Schenck—Very large, handsome and good; somewhat variable. September. Q.

Doyenne D'Ete, or SUMMER DOYENNE—Small, sweet, juicy and productive. Q.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large and much praised; tree vigorous and productive. October.

STANDARD PEARS.—*Continued.*

Dearbourn's Seedling—Small, yellow, juicy, and, if ripened in the house, buttery and good. August.

Dillen—Large, melting, and good. September. Q.

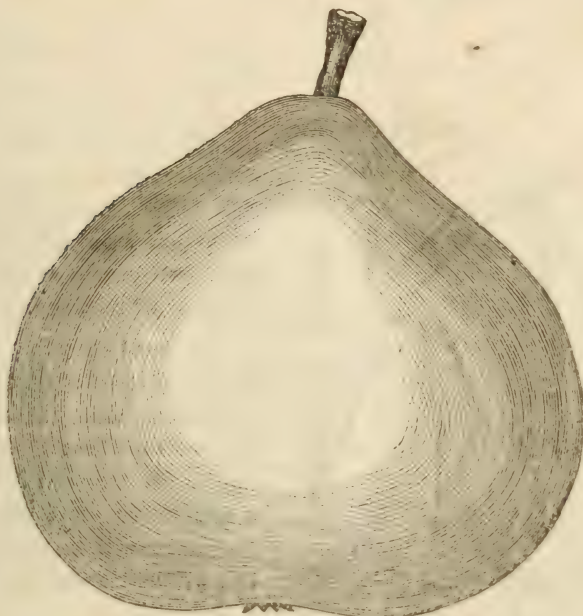
Osband's Summer—Small to medium, agreeable, productive and vigorous. August.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large, and one of the best for its size. October. Q.

Doyenne d'Alencon—Medium, productive, moderately vigorous. One of the best winter kinds.

Urbaniste—Medium to large; pale yellow, with grey dots; fine melting, juicy and well flavored; tree a vigorous grower. September and October.

Vicar of Winkfield—Very large, yellow, vinous, juicy, but rather astringent; tree vigorous and productive. Winter.



[JAMINET PEAR.]

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEARS:

Some propagated in small quantities; others on trial.

BEURRE D'AMALIS, ROUSSELETTE STUTTGARD, FLEUR DE NEIGE, BOUPRESENT D'ARTOIS, DOY-
ENNE BOUSSOCK, BEURRE DE KECKINGHEIM, ROSTIEZER, JONES' SEEDLING, PASSE COLMAR,
CANANDAIGUA, MOYMENSING, BEURRE GIFFARD, BRANDYWINE, KINGSESSING, KIRTLAND, OTT,
WASHINGTON, BEURRE BOSC, BEURRE CLAIRGEAU, JERSEY GRATIOLI, HOWELL, HENKEL, HEATH-
COT, FIGUE D'ALENCON, JAMINET, DEMOCRAT, HINDS, BOBOS SEEDLING, BOYKIN'S JUNE, ALEX-
ANDER, ABERCROMBIE, GREEN CLUSTER, or Neighbor, MORGAN, TEA, TRUCK HILL BURGAMOT,
UPPER CRUST, CASSELL'S EARLY, PENNSYLVANIA, LONG GREEN-STRIPED, MECHEAUX, VAN MONS
INCONNÉ, FIGUE D'AUTUMN, BEURRE DE HIVER NOVEAU, VAN MONS LEON LECLERC, HAGON'S
INCOMPARABLE, EARLY BUTTER, CABOT, NAPOLEON, CHAPMAN, together with numerous others,
old and new, not necessary to name.

THE CHERRY.

PRICE OF CHERRY TREES.

Standard, on Mazzard Stock,
37½ to 50 cents each; \$25 per 100.
Dwarf, on Mahaleb Stock,
37½ to 50 cents each.



[VAIL'S AUGUST DUKE CHERRY.]

During the winters of 1856 & '57, my Cherry Stock was so much reduced, that my demand kept me closely sold, consequently the main stock for 1859 will be one year from bud and graft, but well suited for distant transportation, and after that date, will be better supplied with two yearlings, for those who prefer them of that age.

The most popular and thoroughly tested, will be described.

Dukes and Morellos constitute most of the Dwarfs, as they make much handsomer trees, with less trouble; yet a few of the most Prolific Heart and Barreous, will be worked on Mahaleb, and will be marked thus †.

Class First.

HEART CHERRIES.

Bauman's May—Medium, red, sweet and good; one of the earliest; tree vigorous.

‡ **Burr's Seedling**—Large, light red or amber; very good; tree vigorous and productive; ripens medium season.

‡ **Black Tartarian**—One of the largest and best of all cherries; tree vigorous and productive; ripens medium season.

Downer's Late Red—Medium, light red, tender and delicious, but should be fully ripe; rather late.

Black Eagle—Large, productive and very high flavored; ripens medium season.

† **Triumph of Cumberland**—One of the largest, and most magnificent of all cherries; dark red; very good; tree vigorous and productive; demand ahead of present supply, consequently small trees must be sent for the present. Price 50 cents.

HEART CHERRIES.—*Continued.*

Early Griote—Much like Bauman's May; tree not so vigorous and upright; ripens at the same time.

Knight's Early Black—Large, productive and fine; tree vigorous; ripens medium season.

Elton—Large, light red, very sweet and good; tree vigorous and productive.

Early Sweedish—Medium size; light red, rich and good; very productive.

† **Belle d'Orleans**—Medium, pale red and white; very fine and early.

Coe's Transparent—Medium, pale amber; sweet and good; June.

† **Governor Wood**—Large, light red, tender and very good; June.

Cocklin's Favorite—Medium, very good; may prove synonymous with some other variety.

Kirtland's Mary—Large, light red, sweet and good.

† **White French Guigne**—Rather small; nearly white; rich, sweet and good, with a slight bitterness before fully ripe; one of the prettiest in the list; vigorous and productive.

—————:O:—————

Class Second.**BIGARREAU CHERRIES.**

Bigarreau de Mezel—Very large, black, productive and fine; tree strong and rapid but irregular grower; medium season.

Buttner's Yellow—Medium, rather late; handsome color is the only attraction.

† **Cleveland Bigarreau**—Large yellowish red; rich and good.

Large Black Bigarreau—Very large, firm flesh; showy, but second rate; tree vigorous but not very prolific.

† **Florence**—Large, firm, amber color, very good; tree vigorous and productive; medium season.

Holland Bigarreau—Large, light amber, firm and good; not fully tested here; tree vigorous; medium season.

† **Graffion, OR YELLOW SPANISH**—Very large, firm, amber color; one of the best under culture; tree vigorous and productive; medium season.

† **Napoleon**—Very large, quite firm and high flavored; a very elegant cherry; tree vigorous.

Merveille de Septembre—Rather small, and of little value, except for its lateness.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large, pale amber, or light red; half tender, sweet and good; medium season.

—————:O:—————

Class Third.**DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.**

May Duke—Medium size, fine red, rather early; acid but very good; tree moderately vigorous and quite productive.

Belle de Choisy—Small, very beautiful red, and delicious; tree a rather fine grower, but moderate bearer.

Carnation—Very large, sub-acid, fine red color, one of the best in this class; tree slow and irregular grower, but good bearer; late.

Late Duke—Large, red, acid, but fine for culinary purposes; tree rather moderate grower; late.

Rumsey's Late Morello—Large, deep red or nearly black; rather acid for most persons, but from its lateness is still highly valuable; tree a tardy grower.

Vail's August Duke—Large, red, mild, sub-acid, vigorous and productive; very fine, and late; makes a fine dwarf. (See Engraving as taken from the *Horticulturist*.)

Belle Magnifique—Large, red, acid, fine for culinary purposes; late and valuable; tree slow growth.

Kentish, OR COMMON RED OF MARYLAND—Medium large, brisk to acid, continues in use for a long time; valuable for culinary purposes; tree slow growth and productive.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.^{—Monstrous}

Reine Hortense—Large, fine red, mild acid; a promising variety; tree vigorous for its class.

Jeffries Duke—Medium size, brisk acid.

Juno Duke—Medium, moderately acid; ripens for long time; valuable.

Monstrous Duke—Very large, dark red, mild acid flavor; slow growth and fine.

English Morello—Large, dark red, productive and vigorous; quite acid.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF CHERRIES,

Some inferior to those named, and propagated only in small quantities; others not yet fully tested, and some newly introduced.

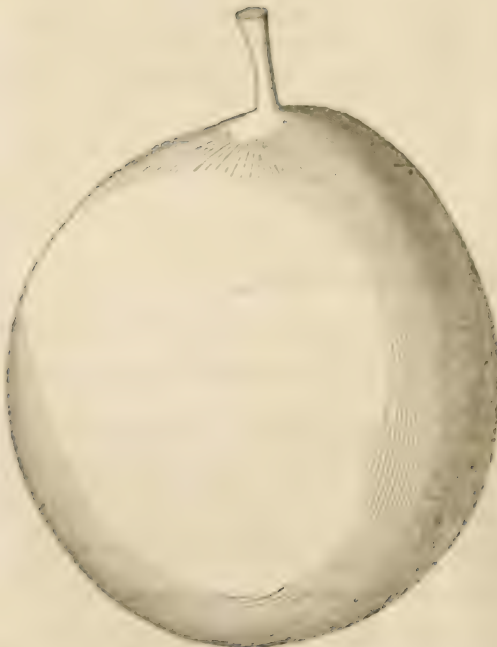
NEW LARGE BLACK BIGARREAU, OHIO BEAUTY, ELLIOTT'S FAVORITE, BLACK HAWK, CONNISTON, BYNESVILLE, INDULGE NAIN, PRECOSE, FLESH-COLORED BIGARREAU, LEON'S FRUITSITE, ORIOLE, WALCH'S BLACK BIGARREAU, BRANT, RED JACKET, JOCK-HEAT, TRUMPH, KENNICOT, LOGAN, DURHAM, SHADE MORELLO, WEIXEL, MOYER'S HONEY HEART, together with numerous others.

THE PLUM.

PRICE OF PLUM TREES:

50 cents each, \$35 per 100.

Including the leading varieties.



[The annexed engraving is from an unusual specimen, as taken from the *Horticulturist*, to show what can be done. It is rarely reached, under the neglected culture which fruit trees generally receive in this country.]

[COLUMBIA PLUM.]

General Hand—Very large; yellow; good for its size.

Jefferson—Large; yellow; high flavor; tree moderate grower; August.

Washington—Very large; yellow; a general favorite, but sometimes lacks in flavor; tree vigorous; August.

Frost Gage—Medium; blue; pleasant, but not high flavor; tree vigorous and productive; valuable on account of its lateness; September and October.

Imperial Magnum Bonum—Very large; purple; rich, high flavored; with us one of the best; quite prolific.

White Prune—Medium; white, with yellowish cast; sweet and good; tree moderately vigorous and productive.

Prince's Imperial—Medium; green; with a sweet, rich and very high flavor; with us one of the most prolific and best of plums; sometimes produces crops too heavy to ripen with full flavor; tree quite vigorous and hardy; August and September.

Dennison's Superb—Large; yellowish green, with a few scarlet blotches; said to be fine; has not fruited here; tree vigorous; August.

Lombard—Medium; violet red; second rate flavor, but vigorous grower and good bearer; Aug.

Columbia—Large, and said to be one of the best; has not fruited with us yet; September.

Red Gage—Medium to large; fine red with blue bloom; good and quite prolific; August.

Green Gage—This old variety still holds its place as one of the highest flavored gages under culture. Medium; round; green; tree very slow and irregular in growth.

Huling's Superb—Large; greenish yellow; tree moderately vigorous; latter part of August.

Lawrence Favorite—Medium to large; green; has not been fully tested here; tree moderately vigorous and productive.

Yellow Gage—An old favorite. Yellow; round fruit; of very good quality; tree rather slow and irregular grower but good bearer; latter part of July and fore part of August.

Bleeker's Gage—Medium size; roundish; skin yellow, with thin light bloom; flesh rich, sweet and good; ripens August.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun; juicy, rich and good; tree vigorous and productive.

Orleans (SMITH'S)—Large; reddish purple, covered with a thick bloom; flesh firm juicy and rich; tree vigorous.

Orange—Very large; oval; yellow; rather coarse, and not first-rate; tree vigorous, productive.

Dennison's Red—Large; roundish; light red; juicy and rich; tree moderately vigorous; Aug.

Richland—Originated in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Medium size; oblong; green on one side, purple on the other; tree vigorous and productive; it is not considered first-rate, though very good, and, in its native locality, said to be positively curculio proof. If this character should be sustained in other localities, we have a hope of getting plums yet. It has been tried side by side where it originated, with many of the improved sorts; holding heavy crops when the others lost all. Such is the report from a reliable source, and we anxiously await its test in other places. Small trees, one year from graft, 50 cents each.

Guthrie's Apricot—Medium size; yellow; good; September.

Ickworth's Imperatrice—Medium; purple; rich and good; very late; vigorous and fine.

Yellow Magnum Bonum—Large; rather coarse; fine for cooking; August.

Red Magnum Bonum—Large; much like the above in quality; August.

McLaughlin—Large; yellowish green; very good; August.

Early Orleans—Medium size; purple; good and productive; August.

Peach—Large; showy and productive; second-rate; August.

Long Scarlet—Medium; good grower and productive; August.

TOGETHER WITH

RHINEBECK'S LARGE YELLOW, RHUES PLUM, RAABE, OBERLEY'S GREENWOOD, REAGLE'S ANCIENT CITY, REAGLE'S GAGE, REAGLE'S UNION PURPLE, QUACKENBOS, CAMPBELL'S SEEDLING, FULTON, GLOVER PLUM, MARTIN'S SEEDLING, KNIGHT'S LARGE DRYING, BLUE IMPERATRICE, HAVERSTICK, ANTETUM, WILD GOOSE PLUM, NEBRASKA No. 1, CAST'S FAVORITE, &c., &c.

THE APRICOT.

As the Apricot is worked on both Plum and Peach root, the planter should consider that in cold, damp soils, it should be on Plum root, and on high, dry and sandy soils, it is preferable on Peach. Our main stock for Autumn of 1859, will be one year from bud.

PRICE OF TREES.—37½ to 50 cents each, and \$25 per 100 on Peach root.
50 cents each on Plum root.

- Breda—Small, dull orange, juicy and rich; hardy and productive.
- Early Golden—Medium, yellow, very good, hardy and productive.
- Large Red—Large, fair and good; hardy.
- Large Early—Large, orange and red; rich and good.
- Moorpark—Large, yellow, sweet and very good; one of the best.
- Orange—Medium, orange yellow; rather inferior.
- Peach—Much like Moorpark; one of the best.
- Hemskirke—Large, yellow with red cheek; one of the best.
- Royal—A fine large and early variety.
- Early Hungarian—New. No description.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarine differs from the Peach only in its being smooth or Plum-like, and is also very subject to the attack of the curculio. (See Directions for the Plum.)

- Boston Yellow, with red cheek, pleasant flavor, freestone. August and September.
- Elruge Medium, yellow cheek, juicy and high-flavored. Latter part of August.
- Hunt's Tawney Medium, red cheek, rich and pleasant. Fore part of August.
- Pitmaston's Orange Large orange yellow, rich and good, freestone. September.
- Red Roman Medium, red, good, freestone. September.
- Stanwick Much prized for under glass, but may prove too tender for general culture here.
- Murray Medium, greenish with red cheek, fruit good, but poor bearer.
- Fairchild's Early Small and poor; valued only for earliness.
- Balgoni No description.
- Violet Hative Medium, yellowish green, nearly covered with red. One of the best. August.

QUINCES.

PRICE.—From 25 to 50 cents.

- Portugal Large and fine, but shy bearer.
- Orange Quince Large, and all things considered, the best for general culture, being large and productive.
- Ray's Mammoth New, said to be large and fine. 50 cents each.
- Reas Seedling Said to be fine and large. 50 cents.
- Angers Quince Used mainly for stocks. 25 cents.

THE GRAPE.



[CONCORD GRAPE. See description, page 32.]

Well may a person feel timid when entering on a subject which has so absorbed the mind and attention of the great mass of pomologists and fruit-growers, as to result in an almost perfect mania under whose influence each one seems to run as though the fever was destined to consume him, and firmly convinced that the sooner he is consumed, the less he will suffer.

This may all be true, in a pecuniary point of view, with those who are propagating for sale,—but whose feelings will be most comfortable, when the fever has subsided, can better be told then, than imagined now; as we all seem to be alike laboring under the popular hallucination.

But to the point. We are collecting from all quarters, new, and *said to be*, superior sorts. Some may be so, and no doubt the result will lead to a great deal of good, both individually and nationally, by producing more abundance of the wholesome fruit of the vine, and, to some extent, may do away with some of the poisonous drugs commonly termed beverages.

But in our wild enthusiasm, let us not run our race too hurriedly, too inconsiderately and selfish, but fear lest we finish our course ere the best results are achieved; causing a reaction, and turning the mass against the cause:—*from the dissemination of inferior varieties, to such an extent as to destroy all the good done by sending out the few real valuable varieties*.—ere it has resulted in the amount of good it is destined to accomplish, if guided cautiously. Viewing the case in this light, I will not describe extensively, neither will I excite the feelings of my friends by glowing descriptions; for the public print abounds in it so plentifully, that it is scarcely needful to touch it,—and as many of the varieties have never yet been fairly tested out of their native locality, while others have been so hurried on by *Hotbed* culture—to supply demand—as to require years to do even them or their cultivators justice. I shall only give all according to reports; upon which my friends must purchase, unless they are willing to wait until I can give a more satisfactory report.

I have now some fifty varieties under test; many of which will fruit in from one to two years, when a partial opinion can be formed, but nothing real substantial for a few years more. Where I have already learned any errors in the public commendations of any variety, I will take the liberty to correct.

NATIVE VARIETIES.

PRICE—Older sorts 15 to 25 cents each, according to size; others noted at description.

Catawba—Bunch large, loose; berries large coppery red, sweet, musky and very good. The wine grape of the West and South, though uncertain in its ripening North.

Isabella—Bunch large, loose; berries large, black, sweet and good. One of the most popular; sometimes subject to rot ere it ripens. 20 to 25 cents each.

Clinton—Small bunch and berry; black, second-rate and agreeable, and if left to ripen fully, very good; very hardy and prolific, doing well where others fail, and several weeks earlier than Isabella.

Hyde's Eliza—Much like Isabella, may be a trifle earlier, if any difference exists. 50 to 75c each.

Concord—The engraving, on the opposite page, is taken from a cluster under high culture, and is rather over the mark. Bunch large; berry black, sweet and good, though not better than the Isabella, if so good, but more hardy; productive, less liable to rot than Isabella, and a couple of weeks earlier. 50 to 75 cents each.

Diana—Resembles the Catawba; bunch more compact, ripens earlier, and more certain; keeps well to pack away for winter; one of the best. 50 to \$1 each.

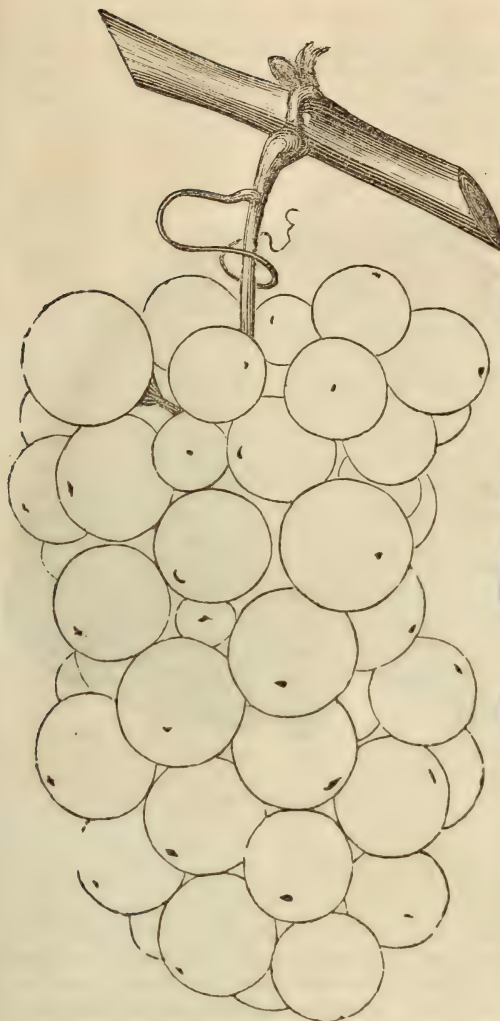
Delaware—Bunch and berry rather small; reddish color; vine not very vigorous; represented to be one of the very best native grapes; hardy and productive. \$2 to \$3 each.

Hartford Prolific—Large; dark colored; very productive and hardy; medium quality, earlier and more certain than Isabella in cold climates. 50 to 75 cents each.

Rebecca—This new White Grape, about which so much has been said, is considered one of the very best, hardy, prolific, &c., but not very vigorous. May improve, when it is subjected to outdoor propagation in its general vigor. \$1 to \$2.

Cassady—A very handsome, productive and good white grape. 50 cents \$1.

Emily—Bunch large; berry medium, pale red, very juicy and good, said to be fine. 50 to 75c.



[DIANA GRAPE.]

Louisa—Bunch large, resembling Isabella, and quite equal to that favorite variety, if not better, with much more certainty of maturing its crops, and earlier very hardy and productive. 75 cents to \$1.

To Kalon—Bunch large; berry dark in color; under good culture highly praised. 75c.

Anna—Quite new; white; not fully tested. \$2.

Garrigues—Bunch and berry large, dark resembling Isabella; vigorous, hardy and earlier than Isabella. 50 cents.

Canby's August—A medium sized, tolerable good grape, earlier than Isabella. 50c.

Canadian Chief—This is represented as a native, on which there seems to be some doubts; origin said to be Canada, but not known how it will suit more Southern climate; very valuable if it stands the climate. \$1 each.

Ontario—One of the largest of all grapes. Have no description as to quality. \$3.

Christie's Improved Isabella—Very large. \$1 50.

Herbemont—Bunch very large, compact; berry small, dark blue, skin thin, rich aromatic, and one of the best for Southern climate. \$1.

Clara—One of the handsomest white native grapes, and very good. \$2.

TOGETHER WITH

A great many others on trial, a few of which I will name :

FOX, BRINCKLE, ELSINBURG, GRAHAM, MARION, RAABE, NORTON'S VIRGINIA, OHIO, YORK MADEIRA, BLOOD'S WHITE, BLOOD'S BLACK, HONEY, LE NOIR, PERKINS, MARY ANN, NICKEL, BOWERS, HESS, LINCOLN, FRANKLIN, MINOR, KINGSESSING, &c. &c.

FOREIGN VARIETIES, (FOR UNDER GLASS.)

Of these I shall only name the most commendable, with a few new ones that promise well.

Black Hamburg—Bunch and berry large, fine flavor; one of the most certain for cold vinery.

Black Prince---Bunch large; berry large, black and good.

White Frontignan---A fine light amber grape.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau---Bunch and berry large; white changing to amber, sweet & good.

Zinfindal---Bunch large; berry medium, color black; good and productive.

Grizzly Frontignan---Bunch and berry large, fine color of red and white; rich and good.

Each of the above Foreign Varieties 75 cents.

Also the following new ones, which have been much praised, though not fully tested in many places.

GOLDEN HAMBURG, BOWOOD MUSCAT, LADY DOWN, with many other foreign varieties of less reputation. The three varieties named \$2 each.

THE STRAWBERRY.



[JESSIE READ.]



[GOLDEN-SEEDED.]

Of this truly fine fruit I shall, as heretofore, describe the most commendable and popular, giving an additional list, including such as have no claim of superiority, together with those not yet sufficiently tried; some of which latter may take the place, in another season, of those now claiming precedence; a report of which can be given after their fruiting this summer, when some seventy varieties will receive a test as to excellence, prolificacy, &c.

VARIETIES.

P for pistillate; *S* for staminate; *H* for hermaphrodite.

Boston Pine (*P*)—Large, roundish, crimson, juicy, rich and good. Should be planted singly, with good culture.

Burr's New Pine (*P*)—Medium, moderate bearer, light scarlet, very sweet, and one of the highest flavored in the list.

Crimson Cone (*P*)—Medium, deep crimson, firm flesh, rather acid, fine for market and preserving.

Hovey Seedling (*P*)—One of the oldest, and yet deserves a place in every good collection. Very large, shining scarlet; under fair culture is productive, and very good for its size.

Jenney's Seedling (*P*)—Medium to large, very productive, brisk acid, valuable for market.

Large Early Scarlet (*S*)—A favorite in many localities. Medium, light scarlet, sharp acid, rather tender in pulp for a good market sort.

Longworth's Prolific (*H*)—Large, crimson, brisk acid, very prolific; a fine variety.

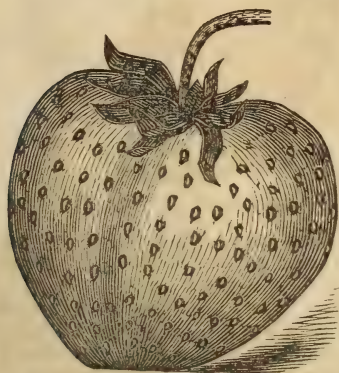
McAvoy's Superior (*P*)—Large, handsome scarlet, showy and good, but has not held its reputation for prolificacy.

Walker's Seedling (*P*)—Rather large, very deep color, rich high flavor, and productive.

Brighton Pine—Large, deep crimson, very good, promises well. 50 cents per doz.

Genesee (*S*)—Large, scarlet, productive and good, promises well. 50 cents per doz.

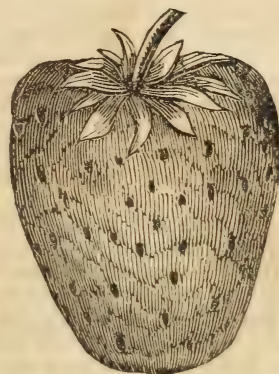
Hooker (*H*)—Large, deep crimson, flesh tender, rich and good, with promising prospects. 50 cents per dozen.



[TRIOMPHE DE GAND.]



[LARGE EARLY SCARLET.]



[SCOTT'S SEEDLING.]

Imperial Scarlet (*Princes'*) (*P*)—Very large, scarlet, brisk acid, productive and showy.

Iowa—Large, light scarlet, rather acid, productive and early.

Jenny Lind (*S*)—Medium to large; vigorous, productive and of fair character.

Le Baron—Very large; deep color; rich and good; promises to be a fine sort for its size. 50 cents per dozen.

McAvoy's Extra (*P*)—Large; bright scarlet; very productive; sharp acid, plant does not stand the sun well.

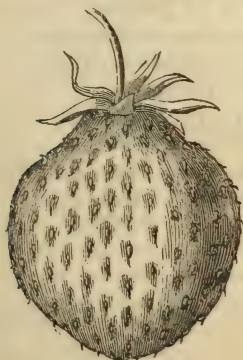
Moyamensing (*P*)—Medium to large, moderately productive, vigorous, though not very high-flavored, firm flesh; good for marketing.

Monroe Scarlet (*P*)—Large, light scarlet, productive, and of very fair quality.

Orange Prolific (*P*)—Large, deep crimson, very productive, brisk acid, quite a valuable sort.

Scott's Seedling (*H*)—Medium to large, crimson, very vigorous and productive, though not very high-flavored; a valuable sort.

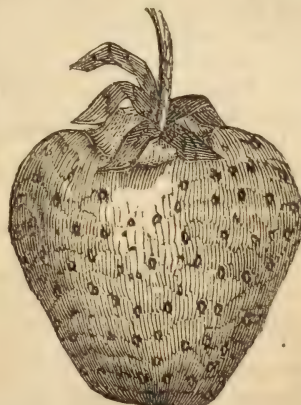
Triomphe de Gand—Very large, bright crimson, moderately productive, and of fine flavor for its size. 50 cents per doz.



[GENESEE.]



[BOSTON PINE.]



[WILSON'S ALBANY.]

Trollope's Victoria—Very large, light crimson, moderately productive, good, and very handsome. 50 cents per doz.

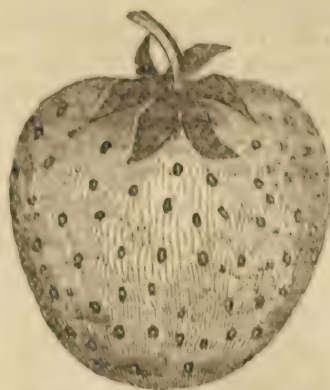
Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury—Large, bright scarlet, rich, firm flesh, and tolerably prolific; promises well. 50 cents per doz.

Wilson's Albany—Large, fine crimson; all things considered, it is one of the most commendable in the list for general cultivation.

Climax Scarlet (Berry)—Medium to large, bright scarlet, brisk and davor, of fair quality, very productive, but soon spoils under unfavorable weather. 50 cts. per doz.

Huey's No. 1—Large, deep crimson, productive and good; promises well.

Black Pine (Read of Canada)—Medium to large, dark color, very good; promises well.



[TROLLOPE'S VICTORIA.]

Jessie Read } Two new, very large, and highly commended varieties, raised by Read of Golden Seeded } Canada, an engraving of which is given on p. 34; if they fill their representation they must become very popular. \$2 per doz.

Peabody's Hautbois—This much-boasted berry originated by C. A. Peabody, of Columbus, Ga. From its first introduction, and the high price at which it started, there was great excitement, but in this climate it does not fill the representations. May do better southward, and should be cultivated highly, with plenty room for the plants. Size large to very large, deep crimson, flesh firm and of good flavor, but not very productive here.

Lizzy Randolph—Large, fine scarlet, sweet and very agreeable, though not high-flavored; moderately productive.

All the sorts named not priced, will be sold at 25 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; and from \$5 to \$10 per 1000, in September next.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES:

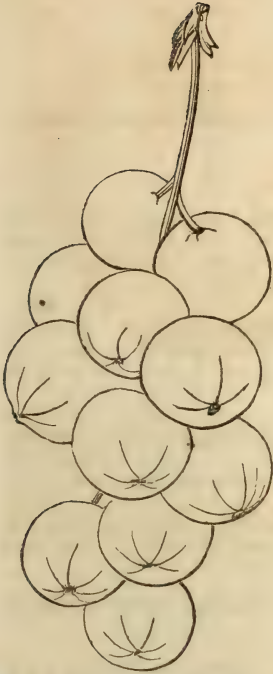
Some of which have proven inferior to the above, while others may take a high rank on more thorough trial.

FELTON'S SEEDLING,
READ'S NO. 1,
LADY'S PINE,
CUSHING,
MAY QUEEN,
PENNSYLVANIA,
ACME DUNDAS,
OMAR PACHA,
KITLEY'S GOLIAH,
BLACK PRINCE,
PRINCE'S PRIMATE,
SIR HARRY,
LUCY FITCH,
GLOBE SCARLET,

HOOPER'S SEEDLING,
RIVAL HUDSON,
SWAINSTONE,
BUIST'S PRIZE,
PRINCE OF WALES,
COLE'S PROLIFIC,
RUBY,
JENNY LIND,
AJAX,
NIMROD,
MERVEILLE,
CAPTAIN COOK,
LA REINE,

HUEY'S NO. 2,
BICTON PINE,
PRINCESS ALICE MAUDE,
MYATT'S PROLIFIC HOUTBOIS,
DUC DE BRABANT,
HONOUR DE BELGIQUE,
CREMONT PERPETUAL,
MARYLANDICA,
HARLEM ORANGE,
CHARLES FAVORITE,
CHAMPION MONTEVIDEO,
HUNTSMAN MONTEVIDEO.

CURRANTS.



[CHERRY CURRANT.]

Of this much neglected fruit, so useful in all culinary purposes, I have added many new varieties—some quite valuable and others but little, if any, better than the old red and white Dutch. Some of the newer ones I have not yet properly tested, and will describe them as they were sent to me, marking them as not fully tested by me.

It should be remembered, that all the highly improved fruits, in point of size, etc., require better cultivation to bring out their true character, for which they generally give a liberal return. This is especially so among the small fruits.

The Currant plants are usually two years from short cuttings, but will be well rooted plants, which, if properly treated, will soon come into fruiting.

Attractor—A new French variety; beautiful white; quite large, nearly equalling the Cherry Currant in size. Not tested here. 50 cents.

White Grape—A large and very fine currant, being one of the finest white currants under culture. 25 cents.

Champagne—Medium size, attractive in color, being just between the White and Red. 25 cts.

Fertile de Palnau—A new French sort; red; much praised for prolificacy; medium size. 25 cents.

Magnum Bonum—Medium size, much praised. 25 cents.

Cherry Currant—The largest currant under cultivation; fine red, brisk acid, productive and vigorous. An engraving given above. 25 cents.

Short Bunched Red—Rather large, very vigorous and productive. Short bunches, and a fine market sort. 25 cents.

Caucasian—Highly praised. Not tested. 37½ cents.

Macrocarpa—Said to be very large. Not tested. 37½ cents.

Red Grape—Resembles the common Red Dutch, with much larger bunches. 25 cents.

Black Naples—Not generally liked for the table, more for their medicinal qualities, in jellies, &c. 20 cents each.

Black English—For the same purposes as the above. 20 cents.

Victoria—Good size, long bunches, vigorous and productive; late in ripening. 25 cents.

Wilmot's Grape—Said to be large, red and productive. 25 cents.

Chasselas White—Not tested. 37½ cents.

Long Bunched Red—Very long bunches, dark red and productive. 25 cents.

Prince Albert—Large, light red, very productive and late; highly recommended, but not yet fairly tested here. 50 cents.

Knight's Large Red—Some larger than Red Dutch, and much like it. 25 cents.

NOTE.—The above is a flattering list of Currants, and they are really separate varieties, but I beg my friends not to expect them all to be so much superior to all common varieties, as to lead them into disappointment; yet many are, under proper culture, much superior to the common sorts.

RASPBERRIES.

Many of the Raspberries are the better for being protected, in cold latitudes, during the winter. Directions for the same will be found on page 13.



[BRINCKLE'S ORANGE.]

✓ **Red Antwerp**—Large, fine-flavored, tender flesh, but vigorous and productive. 12½ cts. each; \$1 per dozen.

✓ **Createn Red or GENESEE**—Rather large, vigorous, hardy and productive. A profitable sort. 12½ cents each; \$1 per dozen.

✓ **Franconia**—Large, purplish red, vigorous and productive. 12½ cents each; \$1 per dozen.

✓ **Fastolf**—Large, purple, vigorous and productive. 12½ cents each; \$1 per dozen.

✓ **Knevett's Giant**—Highly praised. 25 cents.

✓ **Brinckle's Orange**—Large yellow, sweet and delicious, vigorous and productive; one of the very best. 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

✓ **Vice-Pres. French**—Large, crimson, good. 25 cents each.

✓ **Thunderer**—Said to be very fine. 25 cents each.

✓ **Cushing**—Said to be good. 25 cents each.

Rivers' Antwerp—25 cents each.

✓ **Col. Wilder**—Large, yellow, sweet, tender and good. 20 cents each.

✓ **White Antwerp**—Large yellow, sweet, tender and good; too soft in flesh to carry. 12½ cents each; \$1 per dozen.

✓ **White or Yellow Cap**—A small native variety, very hardy, handsome, agreeable and good. 15 cents each.

✓ **Black Cap**—Our native sort, growing wild. 15 cents each.

✓ **Ohio Everbearing**—Much like the above, but produces a fair crop in autumn. 15 cents.

✓ **Catawissa**—Belongs to the same type as the above, but is larger, and produces a heavy autumnal crop. Quite hardy and vigorous. 25 cents each.

✓ **Bagley's Monthly**—Highly praised. Not tested. 25 cents.

✓ **Belle de Fontenay**—Very large, purplish red, very productive, hardy, and (under proper care) will produce a fine autumnal crop. Needs thinning, as it suckers very freely. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Mervile 4 Seasons—This is not, as the name would imply, a perpetual bearer, but if properly treated, will produce a fine autumnal crop of large and fine fruit; though not as hardy as the preceding. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.



[BELLE DE FONTENAY.]



[FASTOLF.]

BLACKBERRIES.

This refreshing and most wholesome of fruits, has at length gained the attention of the public, and is receiving similar culture as that given to other fruits, which it certainly deserves; and, since the introduction of the *Lawton*, (an engraving which we annex,) others have been brought to notice, but, so far, the *Lawton* seems to be the favorite. Its medicinal qualities in syrups, and the highly refreshing wine which is being made of it, is attracting considerable attention. But, that it fills all the representations given to the public, I am not prepared to endorse; though I do think that Blackberry culture deserves a trial.

Lawton—Very large; not generally equal to the largest berry in the annexed engraving, but very productive, vigorous and valuable; should be allowed to ripen fully, when it is of very dark color. 15 cents each; \$1 50 per dozen.

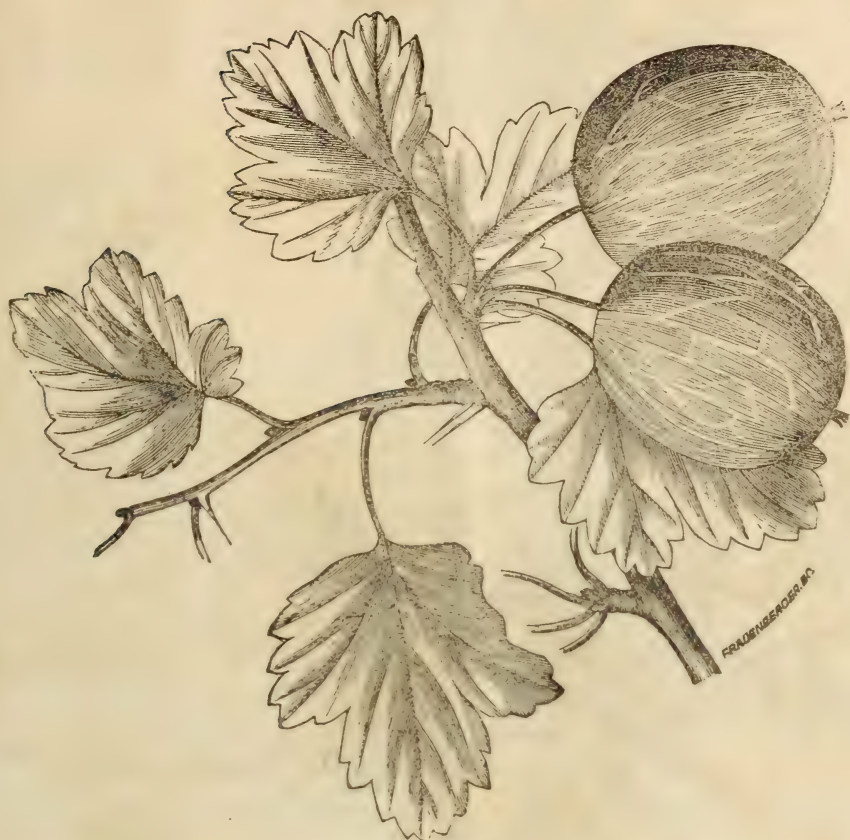
Newmann's Thornless—Large; not as productive as the Lawton, but very good; not thornless, but less so than the above, and not so strong in growth. 15 cents each.

High Bush and Dorchester—Are both represented as valuable. 25 cents each.



[LAWTON BLACKBERRY.]

GOOSEBERRIES.



[WHITE-SMITH.]

The above engraving represents one of the English Gooseberries, as grown in the highest perfection; but, unfortunately, we cannot produce such here profitably, until a sure remedy for the mildew is discovered. But we need not be without Gooseberries, when we have some sorts which will produce most abundant crops, with as little watching as the Currant. Such is the *Houghton's Seedling*, (see engraving on page 42,) although small when compared with its rival; but it is better to have a quart of the latter, for the same trouble, than a dozen berries of the former.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.--25 cents each.

Ashton Seedling,
British Crown,
Crown Bob,

Jolly Smoker,
Lancashire Red,
Leader,
Whitesmith, &c., &c.

Roaring Lion,
Top Sawyer,
Warrington Red,



[HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING.]

NATIVES.

Houghton's Seedling—Small, red, hardy and very prolific; never mildews, and makes a good wine. 20 cents each; \$2 per doz.

Ohio Prolific—Said to be larger and better in every particular than Houghton's. If such is the case, it will be a valuable addition. Not tested here. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

There are also some other new Seedlings which promise well, and will be offered so soon as more thoroughly tried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.**CHESTNUTS.**

American, Spanish, French Maroon, Chinquepin—Each 50 cents.

—:0:—

FILBERTS. In Variety.

This agreeable nut may be planted on rough or rocky grounds, and left to take its course. 25 to 50 cents each.

—:0:—

ENGLISH WALNUT—50 cents. **BUTTER-NUT**—50 cents. **BLACK WALNUT,** Native—25 cents.

—:0:—

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing—Said to be of large size, delicious flavor, continuing in ripening for near two months and making a rapid growing, highly ornamental tree. Much praised; not tested here. Small trees. \$1 each.

Youngken's Seedling—Considered very fine. \$1 each.

The above Mulberries will not be offered before Autumn of 1860, unless quite small trees are wanted.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is propagated by taking off eyes, with a portion of root, which will be fit to cut from freely the second year, if under proper culture. Such are the plants we offer for sale.

Victoria—One of the very largest, under good culture forming stems weighing from three-fourths to over a pound each, tender and excellent. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Myatt's Linnæus—Very large, and generally considered the best of all. 25 cents each, \$2 50 per dozen.

Also, **EARLY LEMON, GIANT, DOWNING'S COLLOSSAL, &c.**, all inferior to the two above-named. 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS--\$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000, for good yearling roots.

HORSE-RADISH--\$1.50 per dozen.



[DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME PEAR.]

[NOTE.—Being anxious to call the attention of my patrons to an engraving of this Dwarf Pear, and as it would have interfered with the arrangement to have introduced it under its proper head, we have taken the opportunity of placing it in its present position, which would otherwise be left blank. See description on page 25.]

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.



[NORWAY MAPLE.]

er size should be preferred,—costing less for packing and freight, as well as more certain to grow.

The increased and increasing taste for the attainment of beauty and comfort around dwellings, has made it necessary to enlarge the stock, to meet the demand.

And from their genial influence, and the increased love of nature, may we not take the liberty to say: They minister to health, they add to comfort by their refreshing influence; their culture and care is a never-failing source of delight and instruction; they strengthen our attachment to home, and, as their beauty and fragrance delight the senses, so does their pure influence exalt our moral nature.

 In naming Ornamental Trees, &c., we shall give the Common Name in Black and the Botanical in *Italic* type.

Where two prices are given, they will be averaged according to the size and form of trees. And, in persons ordering, they should say what price they want; as for distant transportation the smaller

ASH.

American White (*Fraxinus Americana*)—A large, majestic-spreading and noble native tree, which is too much neglected. 50 cents to \$1.

European Taller (*Fraxinus Excelsior*)—Much resembling the above, rather more erect in habit, and a fine tree. 50 cents to \$1.

Weeping European (*Fraxinus pendula*)—A straggling, drooping-headed tree, only a rude looking novelty. \$1.

Curled-Leaved—Very dark-colored foliage; slow growth; a novelty. \$1.

ACACIA.

Honey Locust (*Tricantha*)—A large growing tree, with graceful and airy habit, studded with heavy thorns. A common tree. 50 cents.

Yellow Locust (*Pseudacacia*)—A well-known timber tree. 25 cents each.

ABELE.

Snowy or Auriplia Poplar—Commonly known as Silver Poplar. This is a fine rapid-growing variety, considered superior to the old Silver Poplar, and is quite showy. 50 cents to \$1.

Beech (*Native*)—A large, spreading and handsome native tree. 50 cents.

Purple-leaved (*Purpurea*)—A strikingly fine, deep-colored foliage, quite novel. \$1.

CYPRESS.

Southern or Deciduous (*Cupressus Disticha*)—A very large and handsome deciduous conifer, indigenous to the Southern States. 50 cents to \$1.

ELMS.

English or CAMPESTRIS—Vigorous, upright. 50 cents to \$1.

Scotch or WYCH (*Montana*)—Large and spreading. 50 cents to \$1.

Purple-leaved (*Purpurea*)—Quite attractive and fine. \$1.

Siberian Evergreen—Beautiful glossy foliage, but not evergreen. A fine variety. \$1.

White-flowering Horse Chestnut (*Æsculus*)—A noble, close-headed tree, of moderate growth, very healthy and clear of disease.

LARCH.

European (*Larix Europea*)—A truly noble deciduous conifer, of rapid growth, conical head, and must be seen to be appreciated. 50 cents to \$1.

American Black Larch—Similar to the above, but much less elegant. 50 cents.

LINDEN (TILIA).

European (*Europea*)—A vigorous pyramidal tree, much planted on streets. 75 cts. to \$1.25.

American (*Americana*)—Larger foliage than the above, not so dense in head, or quite so regular, but more vigorous. A tree heretofore too much neglected, but fast supplanting the above, being more clear of disease, and giving greater profusion of its fragrant flowers. 50 cents to \$1.

Broad-leaved (*Macrophylla*)—Much resembling the above, with even larger foliage. 50c to \$1.

White-leaved (*Alba*)—A vigorous and beautiful tree. Quite gray foliage. 50 cents to \$1.

Weeping Linden (*Tilia pendula*)—A very graceful tree, grafted on the other sorts, making a fine and beautiful tree. \$1 to \$1.50.

MAGNOLIAS.

Magnolia—All Magnolias should be taken when small.

Blue Flowering (*Accuminata*)—A noble tree, of quicker growth and larger size than most Magnolias. A native. 50 cents.

Umbrella (*Tripella*)—Large foliage, and large fragrant white flowers. 50 cents.

Large-leaved (*Macrophylla*)—Very large foliage, and very large fragrant flowers. \$1 to \$2.

Chandelier or YULON (*Conspicua*)—A small tree from China. Great profusion of flowers. Very fine. \$2.

Soulange's (*Soulangeana*)—Much like the preceding, with white and purple flowers; very showy and fine. \$2.

Glaucos or SWAMP LAUREL (*Glauca*)—Tree of small growth, fine foliage, pure white flowers; very fragrant. 50 cents.

Purple (*Purpurea*)—A small tree or shrub, with a profusion of purple flowers; very showy. 50 cents to \$1.

MAPLE (ACER).

Sugar (*Saccharinum*)—A large-growing, hardy, dense-headed tree, making a very fine shade; valuable for street planting. 75 cents to \$1.

Silver-leaved (*Dasycarpum*)—A more vigorous and spreading tree than the above, but not so close a shade; much planted. 50 to 75 cents.

Norway (*Platanoides*)—A truly fine tree for street planting. Very dense shade. \$1 to 1.25.

Sycamore-like (*Pseudo platanus*)—Larger foliage than the preceding, with scarlet cast underneath the foliage. 75 cents to \$1.

Scarlet (*Rubrum*)—A native tree, of vigorous growth, and a close head. 50 to 75 cents.

Striped Barked (*Striata*)—A small tree, with fine foliage, and distinctly striped bark. 50 to 75c.

MOUNTAIN ASH. (SORBUS.)

European—A vigorous, handsome tree; produces a show of white flowers, followed by scarlet berries, which hang until winter. 50 cents to \$1.

Oak-leaved (*Asperifolia*)—A new and very handsome tree. 50 cents to \$1.

Paulownia imperialis—A rapid growing, tropical-looking tree, with immense foliage, surpassing all trees in size of leaf, and produces handsome flowers. \$1.

PEACH.

Double White } Very showy and desirable flowering trees for early spring, an engraving of
Double Crimson } which can be seen at the head of Floral department. 50 cents.



[TULIP TREE.]

POPLAR. (POPULUS.)

Lombardy (*Fastigata*)—A tree noted for its rapid, erect growth and spiry form. 50 to 75 cts.

Balsam (*Balsamifera*)—A rapid growing tree, with large glossy foliage. 50 cents.

Weeping (*Tremula pendula*)—A novel and rather graceful weeping tree. \$1.

Salisburya (*Adiantifolia*) or **MAIDEN HAIR TREE**—A rare and singular tree, with beautiful foliage. Small trees \$1 to \$2.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A truly noble native tree, but unfortunately it is difficult to remove with certainty. Like the Magnolias, it should be taken young. 50 cents to \$1.

WILLOW. (SALIX.)

Weeping (*Babingtonia*)—Too well known to require description. 50 cents.

Rosemary-leaved (*Rosemarinifolia*)—A pretty little shrubby variety. 50 cents.

Also some other Willows of character, well worth having.

EVERGREEN TREES.



[AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.]



[SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.]

We place at the head of this class engravings of the American and Siberian Arborvitæ, both favorites in their place.

Prices ranging according to size and fine form. Purchasers should state what priced tree they want, and we will select the best for the price.

ARBORVITÆ. (THUJA.)

Chinese (*Orientalis*)—A small, very compact, erect and flat-foliaged tree, of handsome form. 50 to 75 cents.

American (*Occidentalis*)—A very hardy, vigorous and handsome tree; branches horizontally, habit conical; an elegant tree for screens, to hide unsightly objects, break cutting winds from gardens, &c. See Engraving. 50 to 75 cents each; \$15 to 25 per 100.

Siberian (*Siberica*)—A most elegant tree; the best of its class, forming a low, compact, regular head; very deep green; retains its color well through winter. See Engraving. 75 cents to \$1.50.

Stricta—A handsome tree, but inferior to the others named above. 50 cents.

CEDAR. (CEDRUS.)

Cedar of Lebanon (*Libani*)—A truly noble tree, old and celebrated. Slow growth, spreading habit; rather tender for cold localities. \$1 per foot in height.

Deodar, or INDIAN (*Deodara*)—An elegant tree, rapid growth, graceful drooping habit, rather tender. \$1 per foot.

Cryptomeria Japonica, or JAPAN CEDAR—An exceedingly graceful and highly beautiful tree, of rapid growth, and has proven hardy here. \$1 per foot.

JUNIPER. (JUNIPERUS.)

Swedish (*Suecia*)—Small sized, graceful and elegant tree, with blueish green foliage. Fine for cemeteries. 50 cents to \$1.

Irish (*Hibernica*)—Very erect, dense head, dark green; a beautiful tree of small size; well suited to cemetery lots. 50 cents to \$1.25.

Tall (*Excelsa*)—An elegant, erect, stiff and vigorous tree, with silvery foliage. \$1 to 1.50.

Native (*Communis* or *Canadensis*)—A free-growing, vigorous, hardy and handsome tree; resembles the Swedish. 50 cents to \$1.

Savin (*Sabina*)—A small, dark green, and pretty little spreading tree. 50 to 75 cents.

PINES. (PINUS.)

Austrian or Black (*Jastramea*)—A stiff, spreading and robust, vigorous tree, presenting a stately appearance. Large trees, 5 to 6 feet high, 75 cents to \$1.

Lofty or HIGHTAN (*Karelin*)—A truly noble tree, the best of its class, resembling, to some extent, our native White Pine, though longer foliage, and more graceful. \$1.50.

Corseican (*Lacina*)—A fine European variety, similar to the Austrian. 75 cents to \$1.

Scotch Pine (*Sylvestris*)—A very rapid, robust silvery tree, of strong habit; useful in protecting buildings in cold and exposed situations. Large trees, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents to \$1.

Russian Pine—Much like the above, but rather shorter in foliage; not quite so rapid in growth, and forming a closer head. Very hardy, and would do well for the purpose named above. 75 cents to \$1.

Cembrian (*Centra*)—A handsome tree. Not so rapid in growth when young, but forms a close conical head. \$1 to 1.50.

FIRS, SILVER. (PICEA.)

European Silver (*Pectinata*)—A truly noble tree when in perfection, but apt to lose its leader, and often deformed. \$1.

Balsam Fir (*Balsamea*)—An American tree of very fine appearance, particularly attractive when young; hardy and vigorous. 50 cents to \$1.50.

FIRS, SPRUCE. (ABIES.)

Norway (*Evebia*)—Truly the most popular, and one of the noblest trees in the Catalogue. 50 cents to \$1.50.

White American (*Alba*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, not so rapid in growth as the above, of a silvery cast in foliage, contrasting well with the above. 50 cents to \$1.50.

YEW. (TAXUS.)

Common English—A deep green, and handsome tree of quite slow growth, but fine appearance. 50 cents to \$1.

Upright English (*Erecta*)—A noble tree of its class; more hardy, erect and vigorous than the above. \$1 to 1.50.

Irish (*Hibernica*)—An upright, close-headed, beautiful tree, of slow growth. Sometimes suffers from severe cold. Very suitable for cemeteries. 50 cents to \$1.

American (*Canadensis*)—Trailing habit, quite handsome; must be grown in the shade. 50 cents to \$1.

Padocarpus Japonica—Handsome tree, resembling the Yew, with rather more vigor. Small plants, \$1 to 1.50.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

Rhododendron Ponticum } Both highly beautiful in foliage and flower; must be seen to
Maximum } be appreciated; should be planted in a shady position. 50 cents to \$1.

Ash Berry, HOLLY-LEAVED (*Mahonia aquifolia*)—A straggling shrub, with dark shining evergreen foliage, and rich yellow flowers, contrasting well with the foliage; quite attractive. 50 cts.

Laurel, Common (*Kalmia latifolia*)—A native evergreen shrub; very showy in flower and foliage; too much neglected. 50 cents to \$1.

BOX. (BUXUS.)

Common Tree (*Arborea*)—A beautiful erect little evergreen, very neat, handsome and hardy. 25 to 50 cents.

Common Edging Bed (*Suffruticosa*)—A pretty little quite dwarf evergreen shrub, used for edging. 25 to 50 cents.

Mahon, or BROAD-LEAVED (*Balcanica*)—One of the handsomest of the group. 50 cents to \$1.

Gold Striped }
Silver } Both varieties of the Common Tree Box, wanting in health and vigor. 50 cts.

Euonymus, or SPINDLE TREE—Green leaved. A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub.

Silver Striped—Differs from the above in being variegated. 50 cents.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.



[DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACH.]

ROBINIA.

Moss Locust (*Hispida*)—An irregular, small growing shrub, producing a profusion of large clusters of rose-colored flowers. 50 cents each.

Clammy-barked (*Semperflorens*)—More vigorous and regular growth than the above, producing fine clusters of rose-colored flowers through the season. 50 cents.

Althea Frutex (*Hibiscus Syriacus*)—A general assortment of this beautiful and attractive autumnal-flowering tree or large shrub, but the main stock consists in **PAINTED LADY**. 25 to 50 cents each.

ALMOND.

Dwarf—Double-flowering; beautiful. 50 cents.

BERBERRY. (BERBERIS.)

Common (*Vulgaris*)—A pretty, large shrub, producing great profusion of small racemes of yellow flowers. 50 cents.

Purple-leaved (*Purpurea*)—A very attractive deep purple-leaved variety, with yellow flowers, very showy. 50 cents to \$1

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. 50 cents.

Chionanthus (*White Fringe*)—A large shrub, or small native tree, producing fine clusters of white fringe-like flowers; very showy. 50 cents.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. Large shrub, small foliage, pretty orange-colored pea flowers. 50 cents.

CORNUS OR **DOGWOOD**—Red-twigged; a pretty and ornamental tree. 50 cents.

CURRENT—Yellow-flowered; very fragrant flowers. 25 cents.

DEUTZIA SCABRA—A hardy vigorous shrub, flowering in great profusion; very fine. 50 cents.

Deutzia gracilis—Quite a small shrub, with its small branches bending under the weight of its clusters of pure white flowers. 50 cents.

Syringa-like—This has been termed a Deutzia, but strongly resembles the Philadelphus family; profuse flowering, and showy. 50 cents.

Forsythia viridissima—A vigorous-growing shrub, with deep green, shining foliage, turning a deep purple in autumn, which hangs on until winter. A great profusion of golden yellow flowers early in spring. 25 to 50 cents.

Dwarf White-flowering Horse Chestnut (*Pæonia*)—A spreading shrub, showing large spikes of whiteflowers; showy. 25 to 50 cents.

Hydrangia, Oak-leaved } Both small shrubs, showing fine corymbs of white flowers.
 cordata } 50 cents.

Honeysuckles—Upright or tree.

Red Tartarian }
White " } All showy and fine blooming medium-sized shrubs. 50 cents.
New Pink }

LILAC.

Common Purple }
 White }
Charles X. } With numerous other sorts, all of which are attractive shrubs and small
Persian Purple } trees. 50 cents.
 White }
Double Purple }

Purple Fringe (*Rhus coccinea*)—A very attractive large shrub. 50 cents.

Japan Quince, White } (*Pyrus japonica*)—Both very showy early flowering shrubs. 50
 Red } cents.

Spiræas

Double-flowering Plum-leaved

Reevesii, Single

Double-flowering

Grandiflora

Salicifolia

Ulmifolia

Sorbifolia

Collosa

Speciosa

With numerous other varieties, all of which are worthy a place in a good collection; but the three first are indispensable. 25 to 50 cents each.

Syringa, or Mock Orange—I have numerous varieties, many of which strongly resemble each other in flower, and all handsome, attractive shrubs. 25 to 50 cents each.

Viburnum opulus (*Snow-ball*)—Very showy and fine. 50 cents.

lantanus, or **WAYFARING TREE**—Very fine. 50 cents.

oxycoccus, **CRANBERRY TREE**—Quite showy. 50 cents.

Wiegelia rosea—A charming shrub, introduced from China, and indispensable in every flower-garden; producing fine rose-colored flowers. 25 to 50 cents.

Wiegelia amabilis, or SPLENDENS—Much like the above, but more vigorous, and producing a second bloom in autumn; new. 50 to 75 cents.

CLIMBING VINES.

American Ivy (*Ampelopsis hederacea*)—A hardy, rapid-growing, twining vine, which clings to the bark of trees; with fine dark green foliage, changing to crimson in autumn. 50 cents.

Aristolochia siphon, DUTCHMAN'S PIPE VINE—Large, broad foliage, and singular flowers. 50 cents.

Bignonia radicans, or TRUMPET CREEPER—A showy, large trumpet-flowered vine, which clings to objects by the roots along its stem. 50 cents.

Bignonia grandiflora—Resembling the above, with larger flowers, but not so hardy. 50 cts.

Clematis, or VIRGIN'S BOWER—Several varieties, all showy twiners. 50 cents.

HONEYSUCKLES. (LONICERA.)

Monthly Fragrant (*Belgique*)—Blooms all summer; very sweet, hardy and vigorous. 25 to 50 cents.

Chinese—Twining evergreen; produces great profusion of flowers in June, and continues blooming at intervals through the season. Very sweet and fine. 25 to 50 cents.

Common Woodbine }

Yellow Trumpet }

Scarlet " }

Small-flowered }

All fine Honeysuckles, deserving a place in all collections. 25 to 50 cents.

Ivy, Irish
 Variegated-leaved } All fine varieties; but as they cannot stand the sun in winter, they
 Giant } should be placed in a shaded position. They will root fast to walls, trees,
 &c. 50 cents.

Wisteria sinensis—A beautiful climber. 50 to 75 cents.

Cluster-flowered, or GLYCINE—Also very showy. 50 cents.

Periploca graeca, or VIRGINIAN SILK—Beautiful small foliage; a rapid twiner, running to great length on trees or other support. 50 cents.

ROSES.

I do not intend giving an extended list, but will name a few of the most popular sorts.

HARDY JUNE ROSES.—50 cents each.

As these have a longer rest than the perpetual bloomers, they make such a brilliant show in their season as to be desirable.

P indicates Prairie; *A* Ayrshire; *B* Boursalt; all rapid growers. The few others are of Dwarfish habit.

Bennett's Seedling—(A) Pure white.

Mrs. Gunnel—(P) Pale blush.

Mrs. Hovey—(P) Pale blush. Fine.

Baltimore Belle—(P) Nearly white. Flowers in great profusion.

Prairie Queen—(P) Bright rosy red; large and full.

Triumphant—(P) Deep rose; very double.

Milledgeville—(P) Pale blush, tinged with flesh color.

Blush Boursalt—(B) Large and showy.

Aureti—Blackish purple; globular and double; a good pillar rose.

Russlegown—Has not bloomed; said to be fine.

Fulgens, or MALTON—Fiery crimson; globular and double.

Great Western—Purplish red; large, and blooms in clusters.

Mad. Plantier—Has not bloomed.

—————:O:—————

JUNE BLOOMING MOSS ROSES.

Countess of Murinais—Pure white; large and double. 75 cents.

Crested Moss—Rose-colored, singular and fine. 50 cents.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful. \$1.

Laneii—Rosy crimson, shaded with purple; superb. \$1.

Luxemburg—Large; purplish crimson; fine. 50 cents.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, double and well formed. 50 cents.

—————:O:—————

JUNE BLOOMING AUSTRIAN, or YELLOW ROSES.

Harrison's Double Yellow—Showy and fine. 50 cents.

Persian Yellow—Full double; deep yellow; the best of all yellow roses.

—————:O:—————

PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

These bloom at intervals during the summer, and, of course, require good culture to keep up vigor.

Madame Bouton—Nearly the color of old Moss; vigorous and fine. \$1.

Marie de Bourgoyne—Clear red; full and fine. \$1.

Perpetual—White; an old sort; good. 50 to 75 cents.

Salet—Bright rosy red; free grower, abundant bloomer. \$1.

REMONTANT, or HYBRID PERPETUALS.

These show scattered flowers through the season; and when well established, and under good culture, bloom freely, which—together with their hardiness and rich colors—is fast giving them the precedence of all Roses.

When two prices are named, the lower price will be for budded plants, and the higher for plants on their own roots.

The following have been selected as the best, from some of the most extensive Rose growers of the Union.

- Augustie Mie**—Bright rosy scarlet, large cupped and fine. 50 to 75 cents.
Baronne Prevost—Deep rose, very large and full, one of the best. 37½ to 50 cents.
Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color, a magnificent variety. 50 to \$1.
Geant des Batailles—Fiery crimson, one of the very best. 40 to 60 cents.
Gigantesque—Bright rosy carmine, very large. 37½ to 50.
La Reine—Deep rosy lilac, very large, full, double and fine. 37½ to 50 cents.
Lion des Combats—Reddish scarlet, brilliant and showy. 50 to 75 cents.
Plus IX.—Bright purplish red, changing to violet, very fine. 50 to 75 cents.
Rivers—Brilliant rosy crimson, large and full, superb. 50 to 75 cents.
Sydonia—Light pink, very large and full. 40 to 60 cents.
William Griffith—Rosy lilac, large, beautiful and one of the best. 50 to 75 cents.
 Together with numerous fine varieties.

Also, the following short lists of the best Bourbons, Noisettes, Bengal and Tea Roses, including such as are fine and most certain; yet there are numerous other fine varieties.

BOURBONS—37½ to 50 cents; all on their own roots.

- Glorie des Rosomanes**—Not full double, dazzling scarlet, free bloomer.
Hermosa—Light blush, full and double, one of the best.
Mrs. Bosanquet—Large double, fine form, nearly pure white, very good.
Queen of the Bourbons—Fawn color, free bloomer, fine.
Souvenir de Malmaison—Pale flesh, monstrous size, but rather tender.
Souvenir de Anselm—Vivid crimson, free bloomers, fine.

—————:O:—————

NOISETTES—37½ to 50 cents.

- La Marque**—Pale yellow, large and fine.
Solfatare—Saffron yellow, large, fragrant and fine.
Superba—Nearly white, blooms in clusters, fine.
Champney, or PINK CLUSTER—Blooms in great clusters, fine.
Beauty of Green Mount—New, and said to be very fine.
Fellemborg—Bright crimson, profuse bloomer.
Sir Walter Scott—Rose, vigorous grower, fine.
Washington—Nearly clear white, free grower, fine.
Isabella Gray—Whether this belongs to the Noisettes or Teas I will not settle, as opinions differ, but that it is one of the finest sweet scented yellow everblooming, now under culture is generally admitted. 50 to 75 cents.

—————:O:—————

BENGAL ROSES—37½ to 50 cents.

- Agrippina**—Rich velvety crimson, one of the best.
Louis Phillippe—Dark crimson.
White Daily—Creamy white, pretty and free bloomer.
Madame Bravay—Creamy white, large and fine.
Archduke Charles—Rose, changing to crimson.

TEA ROSES—37½ to 50 cents.

Adam—Large, showy and fine.

Bougere—Rose, large, full and very fine.

La Pactole—Light yellow, free bloomer, fine.

Devoniensis—Creamy white, very large, full and fine.

Sombreuil—Creamy, white, with rosy tint.

Saffrano—Saffron yellow, beautiful in bud.

A selection of 12 choice Remontants, our choice, \$5.

A selection of 12 choice other everbloomers, our choice, \$4.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.

We give on the preceding page, an engraving of a cluster of the Dwarf varieties, which is but a faint idea of their beauty when seen as nature grows them.

A fine collection, varied colors, of either the Pompone (Daisy) or large growing sorts. Single plants 25 cents each; per dozen, our choice, \$2.

PÆONIES.

TREE PÆONIES—\$1 to \$2 each, small plants.

Papaveracea, or **POPPY-FLOWERS**—Single and showy.

Pæonia Bouksii—Large double blush, a magnificent plant.

—:O:—

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES—25 to 50 cents each.

Whittlegii—Very large, full and double, white.

Humeii—Large, purpleish rose, fine and showy.

Rubicia—Pink, single, not showy. 20 cents.

Rosea—Fine rose, very pretty. 75 cents. *

Large Double Crimson—Very showy.

Victoria—Outer petals pale rose, centre yellowish white. \$1.

Fragrans—Violet rose, large and fragrant.

Lucea variegata—Outer petals delicate flesh, inner ones yellowish.

PHLOX.

Of this highly beautiful Herbaceous Perennial, I have numerous varieties, from crimson to white, with nearly all the intermediate shades, striped, spotted and fancy, which must be seen to be appreciated; blooming at intervals for a couple of months, and just at the time when most needed, and standing the burning sun without injury.

PRICE—25 to 50 cents each. A fine collection of 12 plants, including various colors, \$2, my choice.

DAHLIAS.

Of this gorgeous flower, we have a splendid collection, some of which were purchased at a high figure. Single plants, dry roots, so divided in autumn as to leave an eye to each bulb, 25 to 50 cents each, according to quality; \$3 to \$5 per dozen, different colors, our choice.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS,

For decorating the garden in summer, such as

PINKS, ANTERRHINUMS, CAMPANULUS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, PHLOX,

And numerous other hardy decorators.

Our choice, 12 plants \$2 50; 25 plants \$4; 50 plants \$7.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS—One of the most beautiful of all perennials. 25 cents.

HOLLYHOCKS, in variety. 25 to 50 cents each.

Also, **YUCAS, GLORIOSA, FELEMENTOSA**, &c., showy, hardy plants, known as
ADAM'S NEEDLE, &c.

PLANTS FOR HEDGES AND SCREENS.

Osage Orange—One year. \$2 per 1000.

Do. do. 2 years. \$5 per 1000.

American Arborvitæ—For Screens. From \$8 to \$20 per 100, according to size.

Privet—For Screens and light Hedge. \$3 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

GRAFTS OF FRUIT TREES, &C.

Apple—15 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.

Plum—25 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Pear—25 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

Cherry—25 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

DAVID MILLER, JR.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

As they are numerous, and many of them imposters, it is well to be guarded. Let every one show his **AUTHORITY** to sell for the person from whom he represents his trees to come, and also show some reference as to his *own*, and his *employer's* reputation.

Some *Agents* who have been selling for *me*, purchase at a given price, and sell on such conditions as will remunerate them for trouble, risk and expense. Sometimes customers think their prices too high, etc., when the following should be considered :

First.—They must be considered as punctual and honest men.

Second.—They have to run the *risk* of all transportation ; having *promised* to *deliver* the trees in good order, etc., failure in doing which, would be *loss* to themselves ; as I am only responsible until the trees are taken from the grounds.

Third.—They have to *pay* all cost for their *time* in canvassing ; all *freight* on transportation, etc., so that the *purchaser* has all *risk removed*, incident on delays, as well as expenses, etc., so that he is but *little loser* in the matter, with *no risk* at stake.

Further.—They have the *losses* to stand which occur in selling to persons who may be *slow pay*.

The selections at all times are made by me, or under my immediate supervision. The above has reference to *my Agents* only, as I have nothing to say, for or against, those of others ; but would only remark, **BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS**, and let them **SHOW THEIR PAPERS**.

DAVID MILLER, JR.

NOTICE.

As numerous Itinerant Tree Agents have been speculating on the reputation of these Nurseries, by distributing stock represented to be from me, and receiving it elsewhere, I find it necessary to state, that all **TRAVELLING AGENTS**, who have not a **WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM ME**, acknowledging them to be my Agents, may be looked upon as **IMPOSTERS**, for whose transactions **I CANNOT BE RESPONSIBLE**. I am ever ready to stand for my own dealings, but do not wish the errors of others thrown upon my shoulders.

 No Agents, either Travelling or Stationary, accepted unless good reference can be given for their integrity in dealing with customers. **THIS RULE STRICTLY CARRIED OUT.**

DAVID MILLER, JR.